The New-York Times.

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THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION

Expedition Up the White River.

Gen. Canby Dangerously Wounded by Guerrillas.

REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Magruder Trying to Cross to Hood's Assistance.

Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General and One Thousand Cattle.

Gen. Canby Reported Fatally Wounded by a Guerrilla while Ascending White River.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 14.

Information has been received here that Gen. Canby, while ascending the White River on the gunboat *Cricket*, was shot by a guerrilla from the shore, on the 6th inst., and was seriously if not fatally wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body.

The steamer *Darling* passed Cairo on Saturday with 485 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and the steamer *Arago* brought 330 bales to Cairo.

Later—The Rumor About Gen. Canby Confirmed—His Recovery Doubtful—Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General and One Thousand Cattle—The Rebels under Magruder Attempting to Cross the River.

Cairo, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Luna*, from New-Orleans 5th, has arrived. She discharged a thousand barrels of pork at Memphis.

Thirteen transports were lying at the mouth of the White River.

A Surgeon, who attended Gen. Canby, and who has arrived at Memphis, reports that his wound is very serious and his recovery doubtful. Gen. Canby was on the deck of a gunboat, when he was shot through the back. The gunboat immediately turned back, and at last accounts was making all speed for Vicksburgh.

The steamboat *Pauline Carroll* was fired into at Rock Island. A gunboat was shelling the woods at that place when the *Luna* passed.

The *Luna* brought several hundred bales of cotton, 100 bbls. of coffee. This coffee and 200 bales of the cotton are for Cairo, and the remainder of the cotton for St. Louis.

Several attempts to cross Texas cattle over the Mississippi River for Hood's army have been frustrated by the gunboats. About 3,000 cattle, strongly guarded, had crossed the Black River, Col. Farrar, commanding at Vidalia, started in pursuit of them, but the enemy, hearing of his movement, moved the cattle beyond the river. Farrar, however, dashed on and across—rode down the guards—and captured one-third of the cattle and dispersed the remainder, took several wagons, mules and horses, and also captured Brig.-Gen. Conner.

A rebel flag of truce reached Paducah yesterday, requesting an exchange of citizen prisoners captured on a steamboat. The request was refused.

All was quiet at New Orleans. The papers are without news, Cotton, new crop, $1 06½; prime sugar, 22c.

Gaines, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The rebels are again attempting to cross the river at this place to Hood's assistance. Gen. Reynolds, Nineteenth Corps, has a brigade here and Ashland's cavalry brigade is momentarily expected from Vicksburgh. It is supposed that the rebels have a force on the Mississippi side operating with them. The movement is a formidable one, and is undertaken by the Texas portion of the rebels. The army is said to be under Magruder; but it is not believed that any crossing can be effected.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Steamer Tulip, of the Potomac Flotilla—Fifty-five Lives Lost.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 14.

Information has been received to-day that the *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, down the river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty-five persons on board of her only ten are accounted for.

DISPATCH TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 14.

An official dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, from Commander Parker, announcing the blowing up of the gunboat *Tulip*, on Friday, on the Lower Potomac, by the explosion of her boiler, killing all on board except ten.

The Explosion of the Tulip—Further Particulars.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 14.

The gunboat *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, left St. Marys at 3 P. M. on Friday for the navy-yard here, for repairs, and when passing Ragged Point, at 6:20 P. M., her boilers exploded with a terrific crash, rending the upper portion of the vessel to atoms, scalding the officers and crew, and hurling them in all directions.

Several of those who escaped without serious injury, ran immediately to lower the gig; but before they could get it down, the wreck of the *Tulip* sunk, carrying down with it most of those on board.

Some of the officers and men seized what they could lay their hands on, and succeeded in keeping afloat for over an hour, until their position was discovered by the tugboat *Hudson*, Capt. James Allen and Engineer R. Granger, which picked up ten persons, who are all that escaped from the ill-fated vessel.

The ten picked up, were Ensign Wagstaff and Master's Mate Davis (the only two who escaped uninjured), Master's Mate Reynold's, with a leg broken, and Engineer Teel, very badly wounded, and six men.

The *Hudson's* officers searched diligently among the floating pieces of the wreck, but succeeded in finding no others than those mentioned above, and steamed on to St. Inigoes.

There were on board the *Tulip*, at the time of the catastrophe, 69 officers and men. Among them were the following:

Acting-Master W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia; Ensign Wagstaff, Acting-Master's Mates Davis, Reynolds, Roffenburg, Hammond and Simons; Engineers Parks, Gordon and Teel.

When she started, there was steam on in but one boiler; but, before proceeding far, steam was raised on the other, and the boat was proceeding slowly up the river. The first intimation of danger was a cry from Mr. Gordon, who was the engineer on watch, to run to the safety-valve, and he made his way to the engine-room, but scarcely had he gone through the door when the explosion took place.

At this time Capt. Smith, the pilot, James, Master's Mate Hammond and the Quartermaster were on the bridge, over the boilers, and must have been blown to atoms. The only trace left of Capt. Smith was his hat. As but ten persons were picked up, fifty-nine persons must have lost their lives instantly, and two of those saved died before the *Ella* left St. Inigois. Two or three others of the ten saved are not expected to live, among them Engineer Teel.

Capt. Smith has been attached to the flotilla for about two years past, and was a much esteemed young officer. He hails from Philadelphia. Engineer G. F. Parks, who was in charge of the engines, and went down in the wreck, hails from Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and three children, with an aged mother. Engineer John Gordon, who was also lost, hails from Philadelphia, where he leaves a family.

The *Tulip* was one of the vessels built at New-York for Mandarin Ward, of China, and, after his death, the Government purchased the *Tulip* and *Fuschia*, another of Ward's vessels.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 14.

TRIAL OF COL. NORTH RESUMED.

The trial of New-York State Agent North, and those jointly held with him, was resumed this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Wm. A. Beach, an able and prominent lawyer from Troy, appeared as one of the counsel for the accused, and took the leading part in the proceedings on the part of the defence. The evidence introduced was entirely on the part of the Government, and mostly accumulative in its character, tending to show the connection of the principal defendant with the alleged frauds. From present appearances, the trial will consume several days.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor elect of the Empire State, will be here in the morning, in obedience to a summons issued by the Military Commission, at the request of Col. North, to testify for the defence. It is understood that he will tender the United States Government a vigorous coöperation on the part of the incoming executive of New-York for carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion, pledging to that end, all the resources of his State, both in men and material.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived here this morning from City Point with the mails. She brought but few passengers, as there are not many officers or men coming away from the army at the present time. Large numbers of those who were furloughed to go home are returning to the front. All remains quiet along the lines. On the north side of the James the rebels present a watchful front, as if anticipating a move by Gen. Grant in that direction.

The *Dictator* brought up some twenty men under sentence of court-martial, who are to be sent to the Dry Tortugas and other places of imprisonment.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CLEAR OF TORPEDOES.

The United States steamer *Commodore Read* has arrived at the Navy-yard from the Rappahannock. She reports the Rappahannock clear of torpedoes and patrolled by vessels of the flotilla to Port Royal, and occasionally above that place. The banks of the river are infested with guerrillas, but having a wholesome dread of the gunboats, they are exceedingly cautious about exposing themselves. The secesh population about the Great Wycomoico, and the adjacent creeks and bays, have been very quiet indeed since the chastisement inflicted by the gunboats at the time of Commander Parker's visit to that region, reported a short time since in the Times.

THE HEALTH OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons is recovering from his late illness.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Benore Paupord, Nineteenth Infantry; Fred. Price, Co. F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; Henry Leunig, Co. F, Fifteenth Artillery; Wm. Watson, Co. K, Sixty-fourth; Harrison Sower, Co. G, Sixty-first New-York; Thomas Lee, Co. E, Forty-third New-York.

TO THE FRONT.

Gen. J. A Rawlings, Chief of Gen. Grant's Staff, passed through this city to-day for the front, accompanied by Col. W. S. Hillyer, of New-York.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster-General, with his family, has returned to this city.

MAIL MATTER.

Acting Postmaster-General Randall, on Saturday, ordered the following:

At New-Rochelle, N. Y., designate William Boyd as Mail Messenger, vice S. Miller, resigned.

The following Postmasters are appointed:

Charles Moore, Postmaster, Bemus Heights, Saratoga County, N. Y., vice R. S. Burtis, resigned.

George Moore, Postmaster, Fentonville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., vice John Marsh, resigned.

Mrs. Emeline H. Finch, Postmaster, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., vice Robert Allen, Jr., resigned.

Daniel W. Fillebrour, Postmaster, East Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, vice J. B. Cross, resigned.

Charles H. Sharb, Postmaster, West Thompson, Windham County, Conn., vice Asbury Nichols, resigned.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 14.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Sherman for several days past, for the reason, as is supposed, that he is now beyond the means of immediate communication with Washington. That part of the country in which he is now operating will afford him ample subsistence supplies, without the trouble of transportation. By this time he may be far beyond points where the enemy, in formidable numbers, can do him harm.

It is not known how long our forces may continue to occupy Atlanta. This will depend upon circumstances soon to be developed. Whatever may be Sherman's programme, gentlemen who are good judges of military matters, anticipate damaging results to the enemy.

HOOD AND THOMAS.

Apart from the rebel announcement that Hood is marching on Chattanooga, the last authentic intelligence received here is that he had passed the Tennessee, but had not gone far beyond the Coosa; and, if he has done so, he will probably find Gen. Thomas' army, or some other army, in his front; at all events, he will meet with a sufficient force to prevent him from making injurious progress.

LORD LYONS' ILLNESS.

The attending physician of Lord Lyons denies that the sickness of the latter is of as serious and alarming a character as has been represented.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrived at the Washington Post-office with the wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated, that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, sent to the dead-letter office. It is officially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address, and fasten it securely to the contents of the package inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Gen. Slough and staff arrived here from the front this morning, where he has been engaged for the past ten days in superintending the taking up of the railroad. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad will perhaps now be abandoned. The cars make regular trips only as far out as Union Mills, perhaps not more than 16 miles from Alexandria.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The Treasury Department is still sending out copies of the appeal of the Secretary in behalf of the Seven-Thirty loan, the subscriptions to which last week amounted to nearly three millions. The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty loan have nearly ceased.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Reports of His Movements.

STARTLING NEWS EXPECTED.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Richmond papers of Friday, Nov. 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Gen. Sherman, and it appears evident from the tone of their editorials of the same date that they are already in possession of intelligence from this source which they are withholding from the public.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

Conclusion of the Prosecution's Testimony—What the Prisoners Want.

Montreal, Monday, Nov. 14.

The case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's raiders closed Saturday, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners.

Young made a statement, and said he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service. The expedition was not projected in Canada. The object of it was to retaliate for the acts committed by Grant, Sheridan and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare.

Young then handed in his commission from Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He then said he had to communicate with his Government at Richmond, to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defence for thirty days.

The other prisoners are making statements to-day.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

More Plotters Arrested—Discovery of Four Boxes of Muskets in Charles Walsh's Barn—Statements of Prisoners.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 12.

Immediately after the election, the excitement regarding the great rebel raid on this city was beginning to die away rapidly; but the revelations of each subsequent day have tended to keep it alive. Yesterday afternoon the excitement in some parts of the city approached nearly fever heat by a report being current that another large capture of arms had been made in a barn belonging to Charles Walsh, now a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and located in the rear of Adams-street, between State and Clarke streets. At first little credence was given to the rumor, from the fact that few people would believe that muskets to be used against the citizens would be stored in such a public place in the very heart of the city. Upon inquiry, however, it turns out that the report was too true, and that the arms had been safely lodged in Camp Douglas.

Yesterday information was conveyed to Col. B. G. Sweet, commandant of this post, to the effect that a large quantity of muskets were secreted in the barn above mentioned. The provost guard, under command of Capt. Bjerg, were promptly dispatched to the spot. The assistance of Capt. John Nelson and some of the policemen of the south division was called into requisition, and the door of the barn was speedily opened. A strict search was commenced by all hands, and a quantity of hay which had been stored away for winter use was quickly overturned, revealing to the astonished gaze of the soldiers and policemen four long, suspicious-looking boxes, apparently filled with muskets. The cover of one of them was lifted, and sure enough, the muskets were disclosed to view. It was computed that each box held about twenty-five, so that in all one hundred muskets were secured. No time was lost in procuring a dray, and in a few minutes the vehicle was loaded with the boxes in question and en route for Camp Douglas, guarded on each side by armed men with bayonets fixed. It was thought proper to leave several members of the Provost Guard to patrol in the vicinity of the place during the night. A thorough search throughout the entire premises will be made to-day.

During the forenoon of yesterday another accession was made to the rebel raiders at present confined in the old Trinity Church, Madison-street. They numbered in all about twenty, and had been captured chiefly by farmers, who found them roaming about the woods south of the city. They were similar in dress and appearance to those persons already in custody. This makes about two hundred in all who have been captured. Another examination was made yesterday of the prisoners confined in the old Trinity Church by Provost-Marshal James and Justice Milliken. There was little additional information about the expedition elicited that is not already known to the public. The authorities declare that they are in possession of strong testimony against Messrs. Morris and Walsh, at present prisoners in Camp Douglas. No other names of any persons resident in Chicago have been mentioned as being connected with them.

It is generally supposed that in a short time all the prisoners in custody will be tried by military commission.

In addition to the statements of prisoners already made, three others are given below. The men who have been examined are all fearfully ignorant.

Doctor Rains—Live in Sullivan County; am twenty-three years old; came to Chicago last Friday morning on the Illinois Central; don't know where I got on the train; paid $8 90; it was my own money; a stranger told me I could vote if I wanted to, but I did not vote. I was three days in the city; staid most of the time at Bridgeport, in the house of an Irishman; left there Monday night; was told they were arresting people, and thought it best to go, least they might get hold of me. A man in town wanted me to help liberate the prisoners in Camp Douglas, but I would not join; the prisoners were to be let loose, and kick up a little hell; was told that a stranger would pluck me by the arm, and tell me all that was to be done, and how it was to be done; he told me when he plucked me by the arm that they were not quite ready yet; he would let me know when they were; I reside nowhere.

John Morris—I live in Charleston, Coles County; am a harness-maker: it was about ten miles from Charleston; I have not told the truth; I was told to say so; was with a lot of the boys from Paris, Edgar County; was asked by a man if we did not want a free ride to Chicago; —— and others were with him; the reason was that we should vote for McClellan, and make an attempt to liberate the prisoners at Camp Douglas, but I did not want to get into a mob; the man who came with us said: "If this thing gets off, boys, fill your pockets with the watches and other plunder; he took us to a tavern; it was last Thursday; I stopped at the house of ——; I was in two or three different houses; —— told me the boys were all gone and were going to lay out, and that I had better go along; I have a revolver; I armed myself because I was mobbed once; have had the revolver two months; got it from ——; he has no stopping place; had hair dye in his possession.

Wm. Lancaster—Live in Crawford County; came to Chicago last Friday; a man named —— brought me and four others, and paid our fare; told us we came to release the prisoners at Camp Douglass; took us to a tavern near the rolling mill; I belong to the K. G. C.; the man —— told us we would be supplied with the best of arms, and we should be well paid for it, and he would have our expenses paid; I first saw —— at a meeting of the K. G. C., on the 1st inst., at ——'s house in Crawford County.

Soldiers Cannot Vote at the Charter Election.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

City of New-York, Law Department,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation,
Nov. 3, 1864.

John Hardy, Esq., Alderman, &c.:

Dear Sir: In answer to your verbal inquiry as to whether or not electors of this State, in the actual military service of the United States, absent from the State, can vote at a charter election, I have the honor to say that chapter 253, of the laws of 1864, is the only enactment enabling absent soldiers to vote in this State.

The first section of that chapter specifies the elections at which they are entitled to vote by the following words:

"In time of war every elector of the State of New-York in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, who shall be absent from the State of New-York on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election held in this State, in the manner and form following. "(Sec. 1, ch. 253, Laws of 1864.)

It will be perceived that this section applies only to general and special elections. What are general and special elections is defined by the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Genral elections are such as are held at the same time in every county, for the election of all or some of the following officers, namely: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerk for the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, Inspectors of State Prisons, District-Attorneys, County Judge, Senators, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, Coroners, Rperesentatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice-President.

"Special elections are such as are held only in a particular district or country, at a time when no general election is held, for the choice of one or more of the officers proper to be chosen at a general election" (sections 1 and 3, of title 2, of chapter 6, or part 1, of Revised Statutes.)

Another provision of the Revised Statutes is in the following words:

"The several cities of this State shall be districted by the Common Councils of the said cities respectively into convenient election-districts for the holding of all *general* and *special* elections, and *all elections* of the officers of such cities, who are elective by the people" (section 8, of article 3, of title 3, of chapter 6, of part 1, of Revised Statutes).

This last quoted section contains a Legislative distinction between a charter election and a general or special election. Inasmuch, therefore, as the act enabling soldiers to vote limits their right to general and special elections only, (of which a charter election is neither,) it is my opinion that the soldiers' votes cannot be received at the approaching December election for city officers.

JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to Corporation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

OUR CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

Serenade by the Union Veteran Club to Messrs. Raymond, Darling and Dodge.

Last evening the Veteran Union Club of this city, composed entirely of men who have served in the Union army and have been honorably discharged, and who, during the past political campaign, fought as hard for the success of the Union ticket as they did for their country's flag when in the field. Serenaded Messrs. Darling, Dodge and Raymond, the three candidates the club supported, and worked to elect to Congress. At about 9½ o'clock the club formed in line, and preceded by the band the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. had with them through their three years' campaign, marched up to the residence of Mr. Darling, in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, here the club formed a semi-circle, the band in the centre. After the band had executed two pieces, Mr. Darling made his appearance at the window, where he was received and introduced to the club by Dr. Fisher.

MR. DARLING

then said: Gentlemen of the Union Veteran Club, I greet you and I thank you, standing, as I do, here this beautiful evening, seeing the full, soft beams of the moon shining upon your upturned faces, and listening, as I do, to the sweet music which fills the air, and receiving from you this mark of approval, I am at a loss what words to select to express my joy gratitude. I accept it more as an evidence of the great interest you have in the glorious cause we have lately engaged in, and the glorious victory we have achieved. We have survived a contest which placed free government and liberty in the greatest peril, but we passed through it in safety. I again thank you all for the honor you have done me when I went into this contest. I inscribed on my banner, "stand by the brave soldiers and sailors," and by God's help you shall always find me standing by it. Their sufferings have been too great, their privations too deep, their heroism too noble ever to be forgotten by a free people. At the commencement of this war, when the first alarm was sounded, I gave the only son I had capable of bearing arms, and he is in the army to-night. I intend to work with Father Abraham, the modern Moses who is now leading us through the red sea of blood to the promised land, and there I hope to stand until the Union shall be again restored and the old flag shall float over one country and one people. Thanking you again, I bid you good night.

When he had finished speaking, the club gave him three hearty cheers, after which it again formed and took up its line of march toward Mr. Dodge's house, in Madison-avenue. While on the march through Forty-first-street, a large and beautiful American flag was displayed from one of the upper windows of one of the houses, and was heartily cheered.

Arriving at Mr. Dodge's house, the club again formed, and after more music by the band, the President introduced

MR. DODGE.

who expressed his pleasure, and his obligations to the veterans for their display of the confidence they had in him. Being extremely busy during the day he had not had time to read the morning papers, and consequently did not know of the compliment the club intended to pay him. In the early part of the evening he had been to pay his respects to Gen. Butler, and while there a friend of his advised him to return home as he might find some friends there to meet him. He wished to offer his thanks to all for the support they had given him, as much as if he had been elected. It was not for personal reasons that he consented to run, but because he had been urged by friends to do so. He laid himself on the alter and himself helped light the fire. He knows he had polled a very great many votes, and many of his friends thought he had been elected, and they meant to sift the matter thoroughly. If it should prove that he was elected, he would do all in his power for the sake and success of the Union. He was proud of the honor of being elected to Congress from the Eighth District. It was a position any one might well feel proud of. His friends thought it was time for a change, and that a man who, for the past two years, had steadily opposed the Administration, should not be reëlected. He might go back and he might not. Again thanking the club he bade them good night.

The club then again formed and marched down to Mr. Raymond's house in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Here they again formed a semi-circle, and after the band had executed several of their favorite pieces, the President introduced

MR. RAYMOND,

who was enthusiastically received. He said:

Dr. Fisher and Gentlemen: I could not do less, but I shall not do more on this occasion, than return you my hearty acknowledgements, my most cordial thanks for this beautiful compliment you have done me. I gratefully accept your compliment, although I know it proceeds far more from your interest in the cause, than for any personal regard for myself. The cause is worthy of the grand effort which the whole country has so nobly put forth in its behalf. In every country there is some one experience that determines for all time to come its character and fate. I think that the future historians will fix upon the 8th day of November, 1864, as the day which determined our future, and decided for all time to come that we have effectually established a self-government of free men. You may well feel proud in the part you have borne in this struggle, which has been so successfully concluded. The future generations more and more, as they succeed each other, will look back upon your efforts, which will be their greatest pride and glory. So far as the office to which I have been elected is concerned, and so far as I am concerned, I feel that the best I can offer in return is to promise my best efforts to preserve the confidence you have placed in me, for I am proud in thinking that the post of congressman in the next two years will not be a sinecure, but will be one where work is to be done. More is to be decided by that Congress than by any other branch of the Government. I feel myself inadequate to the task which has been assigned me, but whatever effort I can make towards, justifying your choice I promise you shall be done. Now, fellow-citizens, I again thank you for your confidence, recognizing the great effort which the Veteran Union Club has contributed to the success of our cause and to the result of my election, I beg to wish you a very cordial good thanks.

At the conclusion of his speech, the band gave him nine hearty cheers, after which they marched to their rooms, and after a short congratulatory meeting, adjourned.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The monitor *Camanche* will be launched on the 14th inst., and be ready for service by January next.

Bullion receipts from the interior and the northern coast amount to $1,600,000 for the last ten days.

Contributions for the Sanitary Commission were made at all the polls throughout the State on election day.

Arrived bark *Moonbeam*, from Boston.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. A. D. Kautz, Army of the James; Senator Couness and Hon. T. B. Shannon, California; and Judge Lowe, Monticello; are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Karns, Parkersburg; Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. G. Scofield, Union County, Pennsylvania; and B. Rush Petriken, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania are at the Astor House.

THE FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Wachusett with her Prize in Hampton Roads.

Full and Accurate Description of the Pirate.

Her Officers, Armament, and Furnishing.

Brazilian Account of the Florida's Capture.

The American Consul Mobbed by Indignant Brazilians.

Arrival of the Wachusett and Florida in Hampton Roads—A Description of the Privateer—Other Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

THE FLORIDA.

The pirate *Florida*, in company with her captor, the *Wachusett*, came into Hampton Roads on the evening of the 11th. Of course, this bold and notorious corsair did not fail to attract an unusual share of attention from all parties at the Fortress, and long before she came to an anchor the Baltimore pier was densely crowded with spectators. She came up at about the hour the mail-boats for Washington and Baltimore arrive—a circumstance which afforded the passengers an opportunity of seeing the grand sight of the day. This morning, through the courtesy of Admiral Porter, I was granted permission to visit the *Florida* and make such notes as I might deem would be of public interest. It is presumed that nearly every one able to read print is acquainted more or less with the history of this cruiser, and it is also fair to suppose that people know something of her general appearance; but in this connection it may not be out of place to give a brief description of her appearance. She is a long, sharp-built, dark-colored, saucy-looking craft, and sets very low in the water. She is a wooden vessel, and appears to be well coppered. Before her capture she carried three masts, the mizzenmast having been well aft. She is provided with two smokestacks, which are so constructed as to admit of their being placed in a horizontal position—the one bending forward, the other backward. This fact gave rise to an amusing incident, which occurred not long ago. It seems that the master of some vessel that was chased by the pirate, observing the aft smokestack lying close to the deck, became at once impressed with the belief that it was an immense gun, into the muzzle of which three ordinary-sized men could enter simultaneously. He also saw what he supposed to be a "sight," but which proved to be only a steam-pipe so adjusted that one end appeared a little above the breech of the smokestack. The Captain, on reaching shore, related to his friends the discovery he had made. He was quite chagrined at being informed that the gigantic piece of ordnance he had seen was simply a movable smokestack. The *Florida* carries six six-inch guns and two seven-inch, also one small howitzer. The heavy guns are of English manufacture, the two seven-inch being of the pattern known as the Blakely. The guns were usually so placed on the deck, that three of them could be brought into position at short notice at the stern, thus giving her the capacity of throwing from that part of the ship a mass of metal weighing 222 pounds. Save the guns and necessary rigging there is little to be seen above decks. The damage caused by her being struck by the *Wachusett* is not extensive and can be easily repaired. The lower portion of the break is within four inches of the copper. A considerable portion of the timber extending from the mizzenmast aft was displaced, and at the point where the collision took place the wood work was crushed in perhaps a foot and greatly splintered. The injured part is covered with canvas and otherwise patched up. The officers and crew of the pirate are said to have numbered 140, but it is a mystery how they managed to stow themselves away. The berth deck is exceedingly small, very low, and was when captured extremely filthy. As to the latter particular, however, Lieut.-Commander L. A. Beardslee, to whom I am indebted for his kindness in showing me through the ship, stated that the filthy and unwholesome condition it was in when boarded, surpasses anything of the kind that he had ever before witnessed. Early and late for days and days, he has kept the men at work scrubbing and cleaning, and although a vast improvement has been the result, still there is much more to be done in the same line. Capt. Beardslee was unnecessarily solicitous lest the members of the press should connect the dirty appearance of the vessel with a lack of proper energy on the part of the officers of the *Wachusett* to give things a more favorable aspect. The deck is very black now, notwithstanding the innumerable sweepings and scrubbings it has received. It is also much out of repair, the seams between the planks, in a number of places, being so wide that in washing the water makes a perfect shower-bath on the cabin decks. For that reason the sailors cannot work in their cleaning process with the same facility as they could were the deck in a sound condition. The rigging and some of the sail on the two remaining masts, were fitted by our own officers and men, the sails and ropes which were found on them having been considered useless. The boilers are greatly in need of repair, and the engines want a thorough overhauling. The names of Faucett, Preston & Co., Liverpool, England, on a plate above the engine-room, tells us where the machinery came from. At present it is not considered safe to steam the *Florida* over seven and a half knots an hour. On descending to the lower deck the visitor turns a sharp corner to the left and walks into the cabin. On the right of the staircase is the ward-room. The cabin is not fitted up in that *recherché* style that I expected to find; on the contrary, it is very plainly furnished. A large table in the middle of the apartment leaves little room for other articles of furniture. I did not observe any chairs, the accommodations for sitting consisting of a stationary bench, extending in a half-circle round the cabin. This bench is covered with enameled leather. Over head are several racks filled with maps and charts. Suspendon the port side is a bookcase, which is generously supplied with miscellaneous literature, although many of the volumes are old and defaced. Books, papers and numerous small articles which have been taken at different times from prizes are heaped up promiscuously on a sort of shelf which the formation of the vessel makes above the bench. In one corner is a safe which has not been opened. It is a matter of much curiosity, of course, to know the contents, but according to the rules of the navy, certain forms and orders must be observed when anything under seal is to be examined. The cabin wears by no means an inviting aspect. It is low-studded, dark and somber, and lighted by candles. In a little room communicating with the cabin is a bunk and berth, upon which the pirate Captain was wont to lie and figure up in his evil mind the gains he had made in his nefarious calling, and devise schemes fro further plundering. On board the *Florida* are four officers captured with her. Eight others are on the *Wachusett*. The four are dressed in the ordinary gray uniform, with the rank indicated on the shoulder and sleeve. With one—Lieut. Floyd—I held a conversation, and learned how surprised they all were when they understood the meaning of the knock in the stern. Floyd is a quiet-looking fellow, with long light hair, mild blue eyes, and speaks with a strong Southern accent. He has never been beyond Baltimore traveling North, and seemed to think that he would now have an opportunity of getting as far as Fort Warren. I remarked I thought he would. As to the affair of the capture, he had an abiding faith that it was in violation of the maritime laws of nations, and would be duly resented by Brazil. He was employed on the vessel in the capacity of draughtsman, and as a specimen of his work I was shown a large chart, embracing the Atlantic coast in its entire length, upon which he had marked places where captures were made, or vessels burnt, by pasting over the right latitude and longitude a small square slip of paper representing in colors the *Florida* firing her guns at a schooner in the distance, a ship wreathed in flames, a naval combat, and other devices of a similar character. Among the documents found on board, and forwarded to Washington, were the bonds of the *Southern Rights* and the schooner *Howard*. Other papers of great value to our Government were seized. Judging from records the pirates were fully informed of our naval movements. The character, tonnage, speed and other particulars of gunboats and ships and other vessels were carefully noted in the record book. The *Florida* was poorly provisioned, but had Capt. Collins postponed the capture for a day or two, the rebels say he would have come into possession of a full supply of stores, including a goodly quantity of fine wines and segars.

Concerning the particulars of the Captain nothing can be written which has not already been made public. It is uncertain how long a time the *Florida* will be detained here. It is understood she will proceed to New-York eventually. The following officers are on board: Lieut.-Com. L. Beardslee; Acting Ensign, Chas. J. Barclay; Second Assistant Engineer. M. Knapp; Master's Mate, John Hethington; Quartermaster, Z. L. Kirk.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The gunboat *Montgomery* came in to-day and reports that on the 8th she sighted the *Tallahassee*, and immediately gave chase. The pursuit was maintained until dark, when the pirate changed her course and escaped. In the progress of the chase the *Montgomery* fired about fifty rounds, which were promptly replied to by the pirate. The *Montgomery* will proceed to sea to-night or to-morrow morning.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Intelligence has been received to-day that the steamer *Andrew Harder*, having in tow the schooner *Ella Ogden* and the barges *Mt. Penn* and *A. L. Sweet*, was struck by a heavy squall off Smith's Point last night, which caused the vessels to part, and it is feared something worse may have happened. The *Ella Ogden* came in this morning, but at daylight she saw nothing of the other vessels. A steamer has been sent to make a search, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon gain further information.

A NAVY SALUTE.

At noon to-day the fleet in Hampton Roads fired a national salute in honor of the result of the Presidential election.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Our fleet still hold possession of Plymouth, N. C. The capture of the place was a complete surprise to the rebels, who made but a feeble resistance. Among other property which fell into our hands were 22 pieces of heavy artillery. During the engagement a magazine was blown up, causing the killing and maiming of a large number of rebels. WHIT.

Details from a Brazilian Journal.

From the Journal de Bahia, Oct. 8.

To-day we have to record another outrage done to our sovereignty, and another slight to our means of defence.

The public knows the fact which took place in our port between the United States steamer *Wachusett* and the Confederate States steamer *Florida*; but as it may be viewed incorrectly, we will, for our own honor, refer to it as it took place.

The *Florida* came in, on the 5th, from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, in order to repair her engine and take in water, &c., for her crew were not well, from eating rations of salt meat and drinking salt water filtered. The United States Consul asked the President of the Province not to let the vessel into our port, and to impose some penalty for her not respecting Brazilian waters in burning an American vessel near the Island of Fernando de Noronha. The President replied that he had granted her two days to make the repairs that her engine needed.

There was in port the United States steamer *Wachusett*, which, since the coming in of the *Florida*, had put herself in motion in the interior. Fearing some fight, since a challenge had been given, the President of the province obtained from the Consul his word of honor that peace would be kept, and that no action would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality. The *Florida*, for better security, was placed under the batteries of the flagship.

On the 6th, its crew being in need of some recreation, rest, half of it was put on liberty and went on shore, coming back in the evening. Many of the men being drunk, and considering himself guaranteed in a neutral port, the Captain of the *Florida* let thirty of his crew and some of his officers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th. At 3:10 of the break of day the officer of the deck, Hunter Junor, was surprised to hear the cables loosen on board of the *Wachusett*, and her crew called to quarters, which was very difficult for it to do. Nearly at the same time some boats filled with men, boarded the *Florida*, receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the *Wachusett*, which not being seen, owing to the smoke of the funnels and the night being very dark, had left her position and rapidly ran toward the *Florida*, passing by the stern of the corvette *Donna Januaria*, which at once ordered it to heave to, but the Captain of the *Wachusett* did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the *Florida*, which lay to the north.

Hardly had she struck the latter, when she fired a shot from a bow gun. At once a mast of the *Florida* fell over, and she lost some men; but the crew returned a feeble fire.

It is asserted that there was great loss of life at all points in the struggle that took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long, for the complement of the *Florida* was reduced by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in the breast; and it is said that an officer named Stone was also killed from a shot in the mouth. Another officer, leaping on board of the *Wachusett*, struck about him and fell dead under the many blows dealt at him.

Four sailors of the fifteen who leaped into the sea escaped, and these were picked up by vessels lying near. The other eleven were shot in the water by the enemy.

After this brief contest there came an interval of silence, which was broken by prolonged cheers from the *Wachusett*.

The chief of division, Gervasio Mancabo, sent a barge under the command of Lieut. Varella, on board of the *Wachusett*, to tell its captain to anchor at once, or he would sink him if he tried to continue his provocation. To this the latter replied that on his word of honor he would do no more, and that he would go back to his anchorage.

This answer was given to the officer, the commander of the steamer not allowing him to come on board.

But the steamer *Wachusett* had smartly made fast a cable to the *Florida*, and then feigned to return to its anchorage, steering to the south.

She passed about a cable's length from the bow of the corvette *D. Januaria*, which then opened fire, sending eight shots at the steamer, which did not return the fire, and, on the contrary, forced its speed to put itself out of range of the fire. The shots nearly all took effect, being delivered by the best gunners.

At this moment, the crews of all the vessels of war being at quarters, the chief determined that the *Parasusu*, which had put up steam from the outset of the incidents, should take the corvette in tow as soon as it had enough steam up, sail at the same time being set on the corvette, so that the vessels might rapidly follow the prize. In this order the division set out a steamer *Paraeuse*, corvette *D. Januaria*, and tender *Rio de Coutas*. Owing to the tow of the *Florida*, it was thought that the corvette could gain upon the United States steamer.

On passing the lighthouse, the chief of the divisions called together his officers in his cabin, and told them of the insult that had been received, declaring that he was going to sink the steamer, take the prize and carry it into this port, if it was possible. He added that it was their duty to show that the honor of a nation could not with impunity be wounded. These words were received with enthusiasm by all the officers, who called out for an action with great ardor.

Chase was given to the steamers, which were about five miles ahead, making all sail and steam to effect their escape.

At 9 A. M., the *Paraense*, casting off her tow rope from the corvette, gained greatly upon the American vessels. An action appeared certain to everyone; but the wind began to fall.

The steamer *Florida*, which up to that time was

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

EUROPEAN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Extracts from our Files to Nov. 3.

Political Movements Upon the Continent.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. Petrie, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of November, arrived here this morning. Her news has mostly been anticipated, but the following matters are of interest.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Interviews between Napoleon and Alexander—Italian Affairs—Dispatch of M. Nigra—Mexican News.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

The interview between the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, takes place at Nice to-day, and in France a good deal of importance is attributed to this interview. But since there are no questions up for discussion which implicates Russia in any way, it is difficult to see from what source this imperial interview is to derive its importance. The two Emperors will probably return together on Sunday as far as Lyons, from which point the Emperor Alexander will branch off to the Strasburg and Frankfort route, while the Emperor Napoleon will return to Paris. It may be, however, that at the last moment Alexander may be induced to continue on to Paris and return to his home by way of Cologne. The presence also at Nice of the popular and peace-making King of Belgium, is a source of satisfaction to the public, since in general these interviews between monarchs add to the general confidence in a prolongation of peace. If Victor Emanuel could be added to this quiet reunion of sovereigns on the banks of the Mediterranean, the affair would assume quite a different aspect from that it now presents; but the addition of the King of Italy to the conclave would give offence, or at least alarm to Austria, and the interview is in no wise of a hostile character.

The publication of the documents relating to the late Italian treaty has enlightened the public on the nature of the negotiations which preceded the signing of the treaty and on the manner in which it is interpreted by those who negotiated it. The letter of Ambassador Nigra has created a veritable sensation. It is there seen that the Count Cavour commenced before his death the negotiation which has now happily been brought to a termination, and that the terms of the treaty are the same as those proposed by that eminent statesman. It is seen also that the French Government asked that the Italian Government should renounce its pretensions on Rome as the capital of Italy, but that M. Nigra claims, on the contrary, that Italy has not renounced, neither in letter nor in spirit, this pretension, but only renounced the use of violent means to obtain it. Thus, it is remarked as being not a little singular that France should have asked so important a feature, and have accepted what is equivalent to its exact opposite, for, as the treaty stands, the Italian troops may march to Rome whenever the Roman people may make a revolution and invite them there. And it was the very opposite of this France asked for and claimed as essential. M. Nigra boldly declares that Italy must complete her unity, and the signing of this treaty he regards as the first great and most important step toward that object. What is more, the great majority of the public here, as well as in Italy, understand it thus.

The Florentines are just now the happiest people in the world. Suddenly tell the people of Cincinnati or St. Louis that the capital of the United States is to be moved to their locality in a few months, and you will have under your own eyes a demonstration of what is now taking place at Florence. People are afraid to let their houses at any price, for fear of not getting up to the mark. The King is to inhabit the magnificent Pitti Palace, and great preparations are being made for him. The Chevalier Castellazi, who was charged by the Government of Victor Emanuel to go to Florence and prepare the necessary public buildings, is blamed for not taking more of the convents. One of the largest and most useless of these buildings, the Convent of Santa Maria Madalena des Pazzi, which was pointed out by the Florentines to the Government agent, was refused because it was a convent. The foreign ministers at Turin, it is said, encounter the most serious difficulties in housing themselves at the new capital, on account of the exorbitant pretensions of the landlords. Madame Ristori, the actress, who has just built at Florence one of the finest palaces in Italy, was offered a fabulous price by a foreign minister for a part of this palace, and was refused. It is only fair to state, however, that Madame Ristori is holding back because she would prefer to have the Government buy her house. The Countess Bobrinska, who has built a magnificent house on the place where formerly stood the York Hotel, had the precaution to let her house some time ago, with a proviso that in case Florence should again become a capital—she had reference to the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—the rent should be augmented one-third. Florence has again become a capital and the Countess will receive the stipulated augmentation.

The news from Mexico is anything but favorable to the general interests of the foreigners in that country, and, at the request of Maximilian, the departure of the first installment of French troops, which was to have taken place the present month, is delayed two or three months longer. A delay has occurred in the enlistment and organization of the Austrian and Belgian troops, which are to take the place of the French troops, and the new Mexican Emperor, probably, did not feel safe in trusting himself to one-half the French force now in that country.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Trial of Muller—A General Election in England—Bribery and Corruption—Office-holders and Seekers—The Money Panic—Great Gale—The Italian Question—The British United States of North America.

London, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

The trial of Muller, which commenced two days ago, and is expected to be finished to-day, the result of which should reach you by the Queenstown telegrams of to-morrow, fills the papers and absorbs the attention of the public. The defence was opened by Mr. Sergeant Parry yesterday, and rests on the weakness of the testimony for the prosecution, the doubts as to the identity of the two hats, the improbability that a slight little tailor like Muller could have killed a stout man like Mr. Briggs and thrown him from a railway carriage in a minute and a half, on the open, unsuspicious nature of his conduct and movements, his weak and innocent character, the fact that *two* persons were seen in the compartment with Mr. Briggs, neither of whom is identified as Muller, and direct testimony to prove that at the hour of the murder he was somewhere else. The public has been in great perplexity. "He must have done it," has been balanced with "He could not have done it." It is a mystery which the verdict of the jury, if a verdict is given, may not solve. The crime was one which might have been committed by two hardy ticket-of-leave garroters, who covered with blood, would have slunk to their dens, and remained unsuspected. My first impression was that Muller was crazy about gold watches; but I cannot see, upon the supposition that he committed the crime, how he managed to remove all traces of it from his person.

It is stated by a Lancashire paper, which may be in Mr. Gladstone's confidence, that we are to have an election very soon for a new House of Commons. This will be a very good thing for the country, as a general election makes lively times and puts a great deal of money in circulation. "A seat in Parliament," the *Times* informs us, "is position and power." It tells us furthermore, that "the first thing a man with ten thousand a year wants is a seat in Parliament." It is the next thing to a title of nobility, and may lead to that glorious consummation. "Nobody doubts," continues the *Times*, "that a seat is obtainable by money, and that many score seats are thus obtained." Even in the old days of Rotten Boroughs, when a large portion of the seats were held and given away by the great Lords and the Government, independent and patriotic men like Wilberforce were obliged to pay as high as forty thousand pounds for a seat, and considered that the most independent thing a man could do, who wished to serve his country, was to buy a seat in Parliament and pay for it. And this is very true, because, if a man takes a prominent seat he must vote with the Ministry, or if he represents the pocket borough of some great Lord, he must, of course, do his bidding. Consequently the only independent members were those who paid for their seats, and bribed right and left to get elected. It is much the same to-day. Mr. Veneering pays his five thousand pounds for some snug little uncontested borough, but where there is something more than a sham, it may cost twenty thousand or more. What of that? The honor is worth it. The position is cheap. The more the cost of the two letters "M. P.," the more the value.

Now there are over six hundred members to be elected. Suppose two hundred come in for family seats with little cost, a thousand pounds each, say—£200,000—$1,000,000. We will average the other 400 at £5,000 each, which is a moderate estimate, which will give us £2,000,000, total $11,000,000, distributed over the country, which will go far to make prosperous times and merry Christmas. Which party carries a majority is a matter of very little consequence indeed. The Liberals are so Conservative, and the Conservatives so Liberal, that only a very few men who fill the higher offices care anything about it. Lord Derby does not wish to be Premier. He has enough to do to spend his million of dollars a year income, and nurse his gout. But Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Manning, and Lord Robert Cecil, and John Pell, and Mr. Whiteside, would like to walk across and sit on the front seat of the Treasury benches. Sir Fitzroy Kelley would like to take his place on the woolsack, from which, if he stayed but six months, he would retire with a pretty little pension of fifty thousand dollars a year.

But all the lower grades don't care, because they would not be disturbed. Whig or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, is all the same to them. They are appointed for life, or good behavior, and if superannuated, have a decent provision. A place under Government over here, is an estate for life. There is no taxing salaries, except the income tax. Office-holders are not interested, office-seekers may be a little, but less than formerly, because candidates come in under the system of competitive examinations, a system got up expressly to relieve the distributors of government patronage from the trouble of choosing and refusing. The fellow who gets most marks is appointed. It depends upon a good memory and power to cram. Not that this gives the best men—far from it. It is a very poor indication of real ability. Why, by that rule, the man who could learn the whole *Times* Supplement by heart, should be Prime Minister, when he might be a natural fool in everything but this mechanical faculty of a good memory. It is a poor system, but it saves trouble and responsibility. The persons chiefly interested in the election are, therefore, the candidates who bribe, and the electors who are bribed, and who are already setting their prices, and considering how they shall spend the money.

The panic in the money market still rages, and bankruptcies are numerous. A year ago you could get plenty of money for anything. Thousands of schemes were started, and all found capital. Then came the drain for cotton, and the Bank was compelled to contract its loans by raising the price of interest. Money at three per cent. means capital seeking investment. Money at nine is a different matter. The consequence has been very squally times about Lombard and Threadneedle streets.

The storm which kept back the Cunard steamer from Saturday to Tuesday swept like a hurricane around the northern coasts of this island, and strewed them with shipwrecks. The loss of life has been very heavy, but the damage to the coasting trade especially has been large.

The Emperor of France and King of Belgium have gone to meet the Emperor of Russia at Nice, where a few European affairs may be settled. Garibaldi denounces the Italian convention or treaty, with more than his accustomed bitterness. He is for giving Bonaparte, as he chooses to call the Emperor, not two years to leave Rome, but two hours, and hurry him at that. Mazzini and Garibaldi are equally indignant at the compromise. "Rome or death!" is their war cry. "Certainly," says the Emperor, "you can have one of them if you insist, but not Rome." The Italian Parliament accepts Florence by a large majority. It is now said that this is in accordance of an agreement of Cavour, who was told by the Emperor that there was only one road to Rome possible, and that was reconciliation and agreement with the Pope. Only by his consent could Rome become the capital of Italy. It is not likely that the present Pope will consent to the arrangement, devised by the Emperor, and consented to by Cavour. The next one may. In the meantime, Florence is a very pleasant and sufficiently central capital—a better one, I think, than Rome, if it were not for the name of it. Call Florence Rome, and where would be the difference? The Arno is as good as the Tiber.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, now or lately in America, says the Canadian Volunteers are a humbug, and the plan of federation another, and that nothing could save the Canadas from being conquered and annexed to the United States, if there was any disposition to take them. The Professor says, there is no such disposition. The English do not quite trust his statement in this particular. The *Examiner* denounces the plan as of no value, while it may take from England all of her American possessions that are of any consequence, Halifax and the coal fields of Nova Scotia. You can have the rest and welcome. They are not worth defending.

In the meantime we crowd to see the charming Miss Menkin in "Mazeppa," and astonish ourselves with the Brothers Davenport.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

From the London News, Nov. 2.

We have to announce the death of the Marquis of Bristol, which took place yesterday morning shortly after five o'clock, at Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds. For the last four weeks the respected Marquis had been considered in a very critical condition. On his arrival home from a tour in Germany, he was in such indifferent health that Dr. Gardiner saw him when he arrived at the family residence in St. James'-square. The Earl and Countess Jermyn and the nearest members of his family were with him at his death, Lady Georgiana Grey and Lady Augusta Seymour had been staying some days with the Marquis at Ickworth. On Saturday and yesterday Her Majesty the Queen sent to inquire after his health.

The Right Hon. Frederick William Hervey, Marquis and Earl of Bristol, Earl Jermyn, of Horningshurst, County Suffolk, and Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, County Suffolk, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Frederick William, by his wife, the Hon. Charlotte Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Lord Templetown. His Lordship was born 15th July, 1800, and married 9th December, 1830, Lady Katherine Manners, fourth daughter of the late Duke of Rutland, by whom amiable consort he leaves surviving issue 4 sons and 2 daughters, the eldest son, the Earl Jermyn, M. P. for West Suffolk, succeeding to the honors of the family and large estates. The late Marquis, previously to succeeding to the title on the death of his father in 1859, as the Earl Jermyn represented Bury St. Edmunds in the House of Commons from 1830 up to the time of his father's death. Consequently he was in that assembly prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, and, as a tory, at that period voted against that measure, and uniformly voted against the Whig party. It was not until the late Sir Robert Peel was called upon to take the helm of the Government, in 1841, that the Earl Jermyn was convinced of the necessity of going with the able men who adopted the progressive course of their illustrious leader. The Earl Jermyn had accepted the post in her Majesty's household of treasurer of the Queen's domestic household, but on the retirement of Sir R. Peel he relinquished that office, and ever afterwards, both in the House of Commons and in the Upper House of the Legislature, supported the administration of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and of our present Premier. At the division in the House of Lords at the close of the last session, the Marquis of Bristol recorded his vote in favor of the policy of the Government. It was his last vote in that assembly. The deceased was an excellent landlord, and was beloved by the poor on his extensive landed property; so that his death will be deplored not only by his family, but by a large number of persons in the county of Suffolk. The marquis deceased was hereditary steward of Bury St. Edmunds, and colonel of the West Suffolk Militia. The late Marquis is succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick William John, Earl Jermyn, M. P., born 28th June, 1834, and married in 1862 Miss Geraldine Anson, the youngest daughter of the late General the Hon. George Anson, who died in India, as commander-in-chief, on his way to Delhi, in May, 1857. He was first elected as member for the western division of Suffolk in 1859, which of course becomes vacant by his accession to the House of Lords.

THE FEDERAL WAR STEAMER SACRAMENTO.

From the London News.

Our Southampton correspondent writes, under date of yesterday morning, that the Federal war steamer *Sacramento* had arrived in Cowes Roads, to tranship some invalids on board the German mail packet which leaves there on Wednesday for New-York. If permitted by the English Government to remain long enough to tranship the invalids, the *Sacramento* would come up Southampton Water. A telegram last night, however, says: "The *Sacramento* left Cowes to-day by order of the Custom-house authorities there, who acted in accordance with general instructions. The *Sacramento* has an Isle of Wight pilot on board, and she will probably make a short cruise to the eastward, and then return to Cowes Roads, to await the result of an application to the British Government for permission to tranship some invalids on board a New-York packet from this port.

INHOSPITALITY.

The London *Times* editorially notices the inhospitable reception given on several recent occasions to royal personages who have visited England, and contrasts it with the hospitality shown by the Swedish royal family to the Prince of Wales. It says: "The noble palaces, the splendid parks, the vast collection of all that is beautiful in art or costly in material, which our sovereigns possess, were meant to enable the Chief of the State to offer a worthy and becoming hospitality to those persons who come here with a claim to be considered the guests of England." The *Times* notices the present inability of the head of the State to discharge in person this portion of the duties of royalty, and hints that some definite understanding should be come to on this subject, without unduly trespassing on the retirement or hurting the feelings of any one.

THE ONTARIO.

A Board of Trade inquiry had been ordered respecting the loss of the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ontario*.

THE BOY HOPPER.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay had received a letter from the Foreign Office with regard to the case of the boy Hopper, informing him that Earl Russell "has instructed Her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Washington to make inquiries respecting John Hopper, and to take such steps as he properly could on his behalf."

A PRINCESS BORN.

The Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of England) was safely delivered of a daughter at Darmstadt, on the 1st inst.

THE EMPERORS AT NICE.

Galignani's Messenger of Monday, Oct. 31, contains the following narrative of the movements of the Emperors subsequent to the 28th:

The Emperor Napoleon on Friday, after the review, went to Villefranche, to visit the Russian frigates and the *Aigle*. The former fired a salute, and their bands played the air of Queen Hortense. His Majesty at the dinner at the Villa Peillon was seated between the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The Emperors in the evening went to the theatre, where a grand representation was given. Their majesties were in plain clothes; Alexander II. wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Napoleon III. the order of St. Andrew. The Emperor of the French entered the box a little in advance, the orchestra playing the air of Queen Hortense. When the Emperor Alexander appeared the National Hymn of Russia was given. The state of the railway between Nice and Toulon, owing to the waters, was such as to make it doubtful whether the journey could be effected by land, but a number of men having worked all night, the way was rendered passable, and the Emperor of the French left Nice at 8 on Saturday morning, and arrived at 12½ at the Toulon station, where he was received by the Minister of Marine, with whom he proceeded immediately to the arsenal. The crowd assembled in all the streets through which His Majesty passed, received him with the loudest acclamation. The Emperor was met at the dockyard by Vice-Admiral Viscount de Chabannes, the Maritime Prefect, and Vice-Admiral Count Couet Willamez, Commander-in-Chief of the experimental squadron. His Majesty, after passing along the front of the line of marines drawn up on either side, visited successively the iron-clad frigate *La Provence*, now being completed in one of the docks, the saw-mill, the building-yard of Mourillon, and the *Belliqueuse* and *Taureau*, steam rams, the plans and models of which were presented to the Emperor by M. Du Puy de Lome, Director of Naval Constructions. From the port His Majesty embarked and went on board the Admiral's ship the *Solferino*, where the officers of the other vessels had assembled to be presented. As soon as they had returned on board their respective ships, a signal was made for the squadron to get under weigh. The *Solferino*, on reaching the offing, discharged her guns while under full steam, and after all the other vessels had gone through a similar manoeuvre, the squadron returned to its anchorage. At 5 o'clock the Emperors left the *Solferino*, and, landing at the arsenal, returned to the Maritime Prefecture. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which the principal civil and military authorities were present. His Majesty left yesterday morning by railway for Marseilles, where he arrived at 11:30. After proceeding, without any escort and in the midst of an immense crowd, to the docks, the port, the new prefecture and other public establishments, his Majesty went to visit King Leopold of Belgium, who was to leave this morning for Nice to visit the Empress of Russia. The Emperor afterwards visited in succession the Boulevard Dugommier, the new Rue de Noailles, the Rue Imperiale, the Cathedral and the Hotel Dieu. Such were the crowds that followed the Emperor's carriage, that his Majesty was at one moment obliged to halt and acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the people. When the Emperor, much moved by this cordial reception, stood upright in his carriage to salute the crowd, the cheering became deafening. The Emperor listened with great attention to a petition presented to him by the body of porters (porte-faix,) and shook hands at the end with their syndic. His Majesty left at 1½ o'clock by the ordinary train, the imperial railway carriages being left for the Emperor of Russia. On leaving Marseilles His Majesty was accompanied as far as Arles by M. de Maupas and Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines. The Emperor reached Lyons at 8½, and was welcomed with the same enthusiasm as at Marseilles. His Majesty was received at the station by Marshal Canrobert, and proceeded through the densely-crowded streets to the Hotel de Ville, where M. Chevreau, Préfect of the Rhône, was awaiting his arrival. In the evening all the principal authorities of the city, ecclesiastical, civil and military, dined with His Majesty. The Emperor was to review the troops this morning at 10, as already mentioned, and to leave for Paris at noon.

The Emperor of Russia on Monday received the Perfect and authorities of Nice. His Majesty was to leave in the evening for St. Petersburgh via Germany.

THE PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Tidende*, of Copenhagen, of the 26th ult., referring to the conclusion of peace, observes that the conditions are far more rigorous than those which were stipulated after the battle of Novara, when Austria found herself in a position to dictate peace to Piedmont.

Apart, it continues, from the amicable intervention of the European powers which took place at that period in favor of the vanquished, and which has been entirely wanting in our case, it seems that other considerations should have led the conquerors to manifest toward Denmark more generosity than was shown in regard to Piedmont; for Piedmont, even when beaten, remained a formidable adversary to Austria, which Denmark will never be to Germany, and yet the first demands of Austria, which rose as high as two hundred and eighty millions of lires, were reduced to seventy-five millions, whilst the financial sacrifices which have been imposed upon us have not undergone any diminution, and have even been rather augmented. But, however hard may be the conditions to which we shall have to submit, we must desire that a war which has been so disastrous for Denmark may be at length terminated. We have already alluded many times to the misfortunes which have overwhelmed Jutland, and our readers know how cruelly that Province has been afflicted by the decree which prohibits the exportation of agricultural products. But if the inhabitants are not to be completely ruined, it is necessary that these rigors should end before Winter comes to prevent exportation by sea. We hope, then, that when once peace is signed, the evacuation will take place without delay; but if, contrary to our expectation, this should not occur till after the exchange of the ratifications, we do not think it would be very exacting to ask that, at all events, all restrictions which fetter commerce may be immediately removed, especially as this demand is in perfect accord with the text of the preliminaries. After a long and laborious campaign, in which our navy has worthily sustained its ancient reputation and has signalized itself by brilliant services, our ships are beginning to return by degrees to Copenhagen to be disarmed there, and everything seems to indicate that the other vessels of the fleet will soon be recalled. This confirms the order of the day which Admiral Van Dockum has lately published on giving up the command of the Baltic squadron, as well as the following proclamation which the King has addressed to the navy:

> Events have now entered upon a more pacific path, and most of you are now going to return to your hearths. I have followed you with joy in the course of your brilliant campaign. Whether you have had to combat the enemies of Denmark, or to struggle in the depths of winter against the power of the elements, you have always displayed the same perseverance. Preserve in the midst of peace your love for your king, your country, and the flag under which you have fought, and if you should be summoned again to take up arms in defence of the land, be always ready to come and range yourselves beneath the folds of the old Dannebrog. Officers, sub-officers, and sailors of the navy, I send to you all my royal salutation, and thank you for the task you have so bravely accomplished.
>
> (Signed.) CHRISTIAN R.
> (Countersigned,) O. LUTKEN.
>
> Copenhagen, Oct. 17, 1864.

The *Neue Frei Presse* of Vienna says that, according to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, 29,000,000 of thalers of the Danish national debt will be borne by the Duchies. The Flensburg fine arts collection will be at the disposal of the Danish Government.

GREECE.

MESSAGE OF KING GEORGE TO THE GREEK ASSEMBLY.

Athens, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The following is the official text of the message recently sent by King George to the National Assembly:

George I., King of the Hellenes, to the Second National Assembly of the Hellenic nation.

Urgently summoned by Greece, I yielded to her voice, in the conviction that she upon her part would fulfill her obligations toward me. I abandoned Denmark a year ago, before the annexation of the Ionian Islands to the Greek Kingdom—a condition agreed upon in my acceptance of the Greek Crown—had been accomplished, and consequently before the Constitution for the new State had been voted.

In a few days a year will have elapsed since my arrival. No one, I think, is unaware of the patience with which I have endured the abnormal position of royalty in presence of an assembly acting at the same time as a constituent assembly and as a legislative chamber.

The annexation of the Ionian Islands to the remainder of the Kingdom has further been long accomplished. The presence in the body of the Assembly for the last two months of the representatives of that country, has given the National Assembly every facility for terminating, without fresh delay, the vote of the constitution upon the basis of the project drawn up a year ago. What has taken place in the Assembly up to the present time, affords me the conviction that its labors may still be prolonged for a considerable period.

The prolongation of this position, which neutralises all governmental solicitude, and paralyses all administrative action, not only unquestionably deprives the nation of precious advantages, but will certainly cause evils which it will be difficult subsequently to repair. The impatience with which the people suffers this irregular condition of affairs is known to me.

Indispensable duty toward the Hellenic people, and even the interests which ought to be placed under the guarantee of the Constitution, imposes upon me the obligation of requiring the cessation of this state of things. For this purpose I have desired my Ministers to lay the annexed draft of the remainder of the Constitution before the National Assembly, and to declare that I am ready to accept and sign the portion already voted, as well as that which shall be voted according to the plan I submit, the conditions of which in no degree differ from the wishes expressed by the Assembly up to the present time. I request the Assembly to deliver its vote upon this plan within a period of ten days.

My Ministers will also bring forward within a period of ten days a bill relating to the election of Deputies. I request the Assembly to debate and vote upon this bill in the course of this month.

But if the National Assembly does not conclude these labors within the above-mentioned periods, I reserve to myself full liberty as to my future course, which will be such as shall be dictated to me by my deceived hopes, and I make the Assembly responsible for all the consequences.

(Signed) GEORGE.

Athens, Oct. 6, (18th,) 1864.

The National Assembly had finished its discussion and adopted the draft of the Constitution. It was considered probable that the members of the minority would not sign the convention.

JAPAN.

FORCING OF THE STRAITS OF SHIMONOSAKI BY THE ALLIES.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

Bombay, Friday, Oct. 14.

The French steamer brings news from Japan, announcing that the allies had forced a passage through the straits of Shimonosaki with trifling loss. The Japanese fought hard.

Shanghae, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The allies have successfully attacked Prince Nangato's forts on the straits of Shimonosaki, with trifling loss.

The Japanese have sued for peace.

It is reported they will agree to open the straits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUMORS OF A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The London *Morning Post* says: "According to accounts from the Continent, the idea of an European Congress is again on the *tapis*. The principal object is stated to be the question of Rome and Italy. France, Russia and Prussia are stated as having agreed upon the subject. The Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy and King Leopold of Belgium. It is reported he has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will, it is said, be the result of the Congress, and thus secure the peace of Europe."

THE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

The tornado at Calcutta, already reported was undoubtedly one of the most destructive that has occurred in modern times and the arrival of the mails was looked for with much interest.

It was thought that the accounts received at Paris were exaggerated, as the Liverpool telegrams only report nineteen total wrecks.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the rebel Secretary of War (Seddon) is a very long-winded and very dull document. We give those parts of it which make an exhibit of rebel military matters:

War Dep't, Confederate States of America,
Richmond, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the President of the Confederate States:

Sir—The operations of the War Department since the date of my last report embrace in their scope the events of the present campaign, which at that time had not fully opened, and which has not yet been brought to a close; also the measures instituted for the increase, organization, equipment and supply of the army, under the laws adopted at the last session of the first Congress. The importance of the elections to occur within the United States during the present year, the condition of their finances, and a growing discontent among their people because of the duration of the war, induced a belief that their executive and military authorities would prosecute the campaign with extraordinary vigor, and seek to render it decisive and final. Nor has this anticipation been disappointed. In the winter and spring the enemy collected a larger body of men than he had before assembled in the field, who were commanded by his favorite Generals. His fleets were enlarged, and their armaments embraced all the improvements that naval architecture had discovered. His arms and equipments were of the most approved model, and whatever was required for the success of the campaign was supplied with lavish profusion. He opened the campaign by attempting to obtain command over the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. He invaded Florida, set on foot an expedition to sweep through Mississippi, and to effect the capture of Mobile, and he penetrated with formidable armies to the western limits of Louisiana to establish his dominion over that State. The success of these enterprises was expected to give him a firm hold upon these States, and to enable him to concentrate all his energies upon the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia. But these invasions were defeated or repelled."

Secretary Seddon then gives his views as to the progress of the campaign in the different departments, refers to the acts of the rebel Congress to sustain and increase the army, and adds:

It is believed very considerable reinforcements of the most efficient material are being afforded to our armies in addition to the law allowing the acquisition by impressment, if necessary, of 20,000 able-bodied male slaves for employment with the armies as teamsters, cooks and the like, is being inforced, and the substitution of such will allow the recall to the ranks of many valuable men who have heretofore been detailed for such incidental service. The reserves, too, consisting of those between 17 and 18 and those between 45 and 50 years of age, have been organized under a Commander for each State, and where the State is invaded, have been called into active service; they have been found an efficient force to supply guards to cities and public works, and for the large number of prisoners in our hands, and also as defenders of bridges, roads and important points, and have thus liberated for the field many soldiers who must otherwise have been withdrawn from the active armies. On several occasions, too, portions of them have been thrown with the armies in the field as active auxiliaries. So far, wherever tried, they have exhibited the characteristic valor and aptitude of our people for military life, and have compared well with their veteran comrades in constancy and conduct.

These various measures, sanctioned by existing legislation, must materially increase and reinvigorate our depleted armies; *but it is not to be disguised that they must still leave these armies relatively weak to encounter the hosts being summoned by the enemy for subjugation.* Signs of exhaustion and despair of success were, until some late unhappy reverses to our arms, plainly manifested by our malignant foes, and this is probably the last grand effort their means or resolution will allow for their war of aggression and conquest. It should be met and overcome by the early and full command of all our men and means, and for this additional legislation is required. It is my deliberate conviction, more than once expressed in former reports, that the policy of exemptions to those capable of military service is unwise, and that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five capable of bearing arms, should, without distinction of occupation or profession, be subjected to service and called to the field. The few indispensable exceptions for the needs of society and the supply of the army might be readily and more conveniently provided by details. Exemptions by classes necessarily cover many not actually demanded by society for the needs that on the average may have given plausibility to the exceptions; and such exceptions, besides inducing invidious feelings and dissatisfaction, compel a discrimination in the call for service, which both delays and measurably defeats its full accomplishment. It is therefore urgently recommended that all exemptions, except of officers actually essential to the conduct of the Confederate and State governments, be abolished, and all of the military age, physically capable, without distinction or discrimination, be at once devoted to the sacred duty of defending their country in the field. They would probably constitute as large a draft for continuous service in the field as the interests of society would allow; but it is not doubted that with the aid of our slaves, those beyond and below the ages prescribed for active service, with the large number of those fit only for light duty, and the partially disabled by service, would suffice adequately to maintain necessary production and supply both for the armies and the people.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

With a view to the increase of our armies in the field, the policy has been suggested, and has attracted some public attention, of enlisting our negro slaves as soldiers. No compunction could be felt in so using them, for deeply as the whites of the South are interested in repelling the invasion and forever liberating themselves from the association or thraldom of our enemies, the negroes of the South are even more vitally concerned. With the whites, it is a question of nationality, of honor and property; with the negroes, in its dread issues in no distant future, it is the question of their existence as a race. The friendship of a people so selfish, cruel and remorseless as our foes, would be to the unhappy negro more fatal than to us their enmity. In contact with them, under their pretended freedom before the law, which, in operation on an inferior race, is but a license to greed and oppression—exposed to all the vices, without the providence of the civilized man—they must soon, in the language of a leader among their professed friends, "be trampled out as a sickly exotic," or wither away amid the blighting influence of debauchery, pauperism, crime and disease. They have besides the homes they value, the families they love, and the masters they respect and depend on, to defend and protect against the savagery and devastation of the enemy. No fear is entertained of their fidelity, to the feelings as the interests of the great mass of the negroes have been conclusively manifested for be with their protectors and masters. Neither is it doubted, that under the leadership of those whites to whom they have been habituated and in whom they have confidence, they would exhibit more steadfastness and courage than they will ever attain as soldiers of the enemy. If any added incentive were required from the supposed love of freedom natural to man, it might be readily afforded by the assurance of emancipation to all who conducted themselves with fidelity and courage during the war. For any such action it would, of course, require the concurring legislation of each State, from the slave population of which the negro soldiers had been drawn; because to the States belong exclusively the determination of the relations which their colored population, or any part of them, shall hold.

It is not doubted, however, should it be deemed expedient so to employ and reward slaves enlisted as soldiers, that the necessary legislation would be accorded, for there is no sacrifice of property or minor interests which would not be made by either our States or people to assure final separation from our hateful foes and the achievement of our liberty and independence. While it is encouraging to know this resource for further and future efforts at our command, my own judgment does not yet either perceive the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers; they are confessedly inferior in all respects to our white citizens in the qualifications of the soldier, and I have thought we have within the military age as large a proportion of our whole population as will be required or can be advantageously employed in active military operations. If, then, the negro be employed in the war, the inferior is preferred to the superior agent for the work. In such a war as this, waged against foes bent with malignant persistence on our destruction, and for all that man holds priceless—the most vital work is that of the soldier, and for it wisdom and duty require the most fitting workmen. The superior instrumentalities should be preferred. It will not do, in my opinion, to risk our liberties and safety on the negro, while the white man may be called to the sacred duty of defence. For the present, it seems best to leave the subordinate labors of society to the negro, and to impose its highest, as now existing, on the superior class.

RESERVES.

The reserves might remain as now constituted for service throughout each State, but, in addition, it would seem expedient that all other white males capable of bearing arms in even local service should be organized and armed, ready to maintain the police of the country, and to resist within the limits of their counties or some restricted district contiguous thereto, the actual raids or invasion of the enemy. No serious interruption would thus be caused to their industrial avocations or their relations to society, and yet a greater degree of security and confidence, and a universal sentiment of patriotic self-devotion would be secured. In the war waged by our malignant foes, who aim not merely at our national existence, but at the institutions of our social system, at the property and means of sustenance of all, and contemplate nothing less than desolation to the country and expulsion or extinction of its inhabitants, all of whatever age, have both interest and duty compelling to stand to arms in defence according to the measure of their ability. The country should be as one great camp, and the whole people arranged in the most efficient military organizations, compatible with the maintenance of the necessary works and productions of society for unflinching resistance to the utmost extremity. The subjugation of a brave people so organized and resolved is an utter impossibility.

Secretary Seddon urges that measures be adopted to maintain the number and increase the efficiency of the cavalry in the field, and also asks Congress to authorize him to consolidate the regiments which have become reduced, with power to retain the best officers. He also speaks of the courts for reserves, and next alludes to the

CONFEDERATE CAPTIVES.

The condition of our gallant soldiers in the hands of the enemy continues to engage the solicitude and interest of the department. The number of captives on each side has been greatly swelled by the vicissitudes of the present fearful campaign, though the disproportion heretofore existing against us has been by our superior successes greatly reduced, if not entirely overcome. It has been the constant desire and effort of the department to effect exchanges on any principle of equity, and the opportunity has never been lost to make this known to the enemy, and to obtain his concurrence. The obligations of the cartel and the faith pledged to its observance have been repeatedly invoked, but in vain. To such demands intimations were conveyed that the enemy would only agree on an exchange of man for man. So long as the enemy held, as they claimed, a superiority in the number of captives, it was seen that this mode of exchange would leave a surplus of our captive soldiers in their hands, without for the time any adequate check on the inhumanity and cruelty they have ever been prone to exhibit towards such captives. Still, as the preponderance of numbers steadily diminished, confidence increased that the prospect of speedy captures would soon enable us to check or average their malignity. This consideration in aid of the powerful incentives, even more of humanity and gratitude than of interest that urged any practicable effort for the relief and release of our imprisoned soldiers, induced us to overlook alike our just rights under the cartel and apprehensions of the probable ill-treatment of the surplus that might remain in the power of our vindictive foes, and to propose exchange on the very terms intimated as acceptable, of man for man. The offer only afforded another illustration of the hypocricy, faithlessness and inhumanity of the enemy, for it was soon made apparent that their professed willingness was but a pretext and a blind, and while they expected the plan would not be acquiesced in, to conceal their own determination to make no general exchange. They have here and there consented to partial exchanges, generally affected between commanders in the field; but the Government appears to have deliberately adopted the remorseless and inhuman policy of enforcing the captivity, with all its attendant sufferings of the prisoners of both sides during the war. They pay thus impliedly to our gallant soldiers the tribute of admitted superiority, while they exhibit to the unhappy victims from their army their own ingratitude, perfidy and cruelty. One of their favorite commanders has not even hesitated to avow, with utter disregard of the claims of their captive soldiers on their consideration and protection, as the terms of service of many had expired, they were not to be regarded as subjects of equal exchange. It likewise appears that they gloat over the idea of being able, by their blockade and devastation, to starve to submission a people whom they cannot subdue by arms, they calculate in utter indifference to the sufferings that may be entailed on their own captive soldiers, on the supplies which must be furnished them, as an effective drain on our limited resources. Could we, indeed, be so straightened as they delude themselves into believing, how fearful must they expect to be the privations and sufferings of their soldiers in our hands, since they could not expect us to starve our gallant soldiers or people, to nourish the malignant invaders who had sought to inflict on us the worst ills of war and famine. These captives would, of course, be the first unhappy victims of the famine which the barbarous warfare of their Government may cause. While no such suffering has yet been entailed on them, but on the contrary they have, through the humanity of our Government, been provided as our own soldiers, yet such privations as they have had to share with them have been exaggerated by the enemy, in part from their delusive conceptions of our straitened condition, but more from the diligent invention of false tales, and have been made the pretext of wanton privation to our faithful soldiers in their hands. They compel suffering to their own soldiers by their malignant outrages against civilized warfare, and then find in such excuse for visiting cruelty and starvation on our soldiers, to whom it is not pretended they could not easily afford all the comforts and subsistence due to captives in war. The ineffaceable baseness of such a course exceeds even its inhumanity, and for either it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of civilized, much less Christian, nations.

It is gratifying to be able to state that since the foregoing was written a prospect has been afforded of ameliorating the condition of our captive soldiers. When all overtures to the Government of our enemies seemed vain, Gen. Lee was instructed to make directly to Gen. Grant a proposition that, without releasing either Government from the obligation of affording due provision to its captives; each should have the right of furnishing to its own prisoners in the possession of the other, under the direction of officers among them, to be paroled for the purpose, such additional supplies of necessary articles as it might deem expedient to send. This was accepted, doubtless, through the influence of the Commanding General of the Federal armies, who, however profuse of the lives of his men in battle, could but have sympathy and interest for the imprisoned soldier. It is indicative of the remorseless policy of the hostile Government that such concessions to the claims of humanity should have been made sooner by the stern soldier in the field than by their statesmen in the Cabinet. As the liberty is afforded by the agreement with commendable liberality that supplies may be purchased in Northern cities, or sent to our soldiers in captivity, directly from foreign ports, there can be but little delay or difficulty in affording to them all reasonable supplies for the alleviation of their unhappy state. This arrangement will be as gratifying to our Government and people as it is conformable to humanity and wise policy. The report of our agent of exchange is submitted in connection with this subject. It will display the past course and present state of negotiations for exchange.

ESTIMATES, IMPRESSMENT LAWS, ETC.

Attention is invited to the accompanying estimates for the six months commencing January 1 and ending June 1, 1865, which, although large in the existing state of the currency, are not to exceed the demands of the service. After the full exposition made in my last report of the embarrassments and obstructions experienced from the disordered condition of our currency, the impracticability of purchases without impressment, and the deficient means of transportation and distribution, it is not deemed necessary to repeat them. Attention, however, is specially invoked to them, as they continue with increased and increasing stringency, and remedial legislation, in some important particulars, is very desirable. The impressment acts require revision and amendment. There are not sufficient provisions against the removal of property after notice of impressment, nor against its concealment before or after; nor is the course prescribed in case of the refusal of the owner to appoint appraisers, as contemplated by law. The law is, in brief, without adequate sanctions to insure respect and enforcement. Special provision should be made for the impressment of iron from railroads.

REBEL REFUGEES.

During the last year a few persons have gone to the United States without permission from the Confederate authorities. Some of these have no design hostile to the Confederacy, but others leave as informers and as enemies. In some cases the act is treasonable, in others more venial. A law is necessary to punish the cases which do not amount to treason under existing laws.

Secretary Seddon reviews the measures adopted by the North for the employment of negroes as soldiers, and closes as follows:

The enlistment of slaves as a part of the army of the United States had but a single object. The act of Congress and proclamations which authorized it were formed to destroy political government and civil society in the Confederate States. By declaring all officers and agents of Confederate, State and Municipal Governments to be outlaws, incapable of holding or transferring property, and subject to ignominious banishment, and declaring slaves to be emancipated and suitable for service in their armies, they sought an entire overthrowing of their social order, and determined this should be a war of massacres and confusions, and not the highest trial of right between the people. It had become a principle among Christian sovereigns that, however they might prosecute their quarrels and debates by arms and acts of hostility, and though they might seek the overthrow of the forces of the State, yet they would so direct their passions as to preserve the life and good name of each other. But from the beginning our enemy has prosecuted the war with murderous design to take the life and to destroy the fame of the people of the Confederate States. The crimes which determined the colonies to separate from Great Britain, and to denounce her king as a tyrant unworthy to rule a free people, are those which have been committed against us, under circumstances of ten fold atrociousness, in the existing war, by our enemy. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death and devastation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages. He has excited domestic insurrections among us. Private property is wantonly destroyed; female honor outraged; whole districts of unarmed and unresisting population are ravished and laid waste; old men, helpless women, weak and feeble children, the infirm and superannuated slave population, have been exposed to starvation and misery by the systematic, cruel and persevering effort to destroy the food and raiment of an entire people. A war conducted on such principles, with such objects and by such alliances, involved necessarily the abandonment of all laws, usages, conventions, mitigating influences, or humanizing considerations and restraints. The enemy who adopts such a system proclaims in advance his desire, as well as his design, that the war shall become one for mutual extermination. In a contest with such an enemy, the Confederacy may exercise a very liberal discretion in the employment of any agencies or instrumentalities that are within their reach for the public defence. Should, therefore, either policy or necessity dictate it, the enlistment of slaves or any other population as auxiliaries would be entirely justified by the atrocities that we have suffered. It would be impossible to find any ally so unrestrained as the enemy against whom he would be employed. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 11.

Our information is next to positive that Lincoln has been reëlected. Few have doubted from the first that this would be the result, and fewer still will regret it. For ourselves, we feel that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted, was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no fear of this; our people will continue to stand as one man; with him it is a united South against a divided North. With McClellan it might have been a united North against a divided South, in which event all that we have been striving for in this four years' struggle would have been lost. But Lincoln is to continue to be the master of the Yankees, and the spectre of reconstruction vanishes forever.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

Lincoln has been reëlected President of the United States. His first election could not surprise any one, for he was wholly unknown; but his reelection, after four years' experience of his character and capacity, will not fail to impress the world with a very low opinion of popular government. So far as the people of these States are interested, the reelection of Lincoln is entirely satisfactory. For us, he is the right man in the right place. We would not have him defeated, but gave all the influence of the *Enquirer* to him. Our reasons were entirely selfish. We prefer the management of this war to remain in the same hands that have directed it for the last four years. We prefer an ignorant, brutal fool as Commander-in-Chief of the enemy to any other man. He suits us entirely. Gen. McClellan might have given us more trouble, but we have taken the measure of Lincoln, and know exactly his entire worthlessness. The four years more of war, which his election now makes sure, would not have been avoided by the election of McClellan, but might have been conducted with much more ability and given us more trouble than Lincoln can possibly command. This reelection of Lincoln binds our people still firmer together, and prevents the division and discord which the election of McClellan might have introduced. We know that it means continued war, and our country will prepare for it. There is no prospect for peace, and it is better for us that we should know clearly the purpose of the enemy in this matter, than to have been divided in opinion by the hopes of peace which the defeat of Lincoln would have raised among our people. Let our authorities begin immediately the work of reorganizing the army, consolidating the regiments, filling up the ranks, improving the cavalry and preparing for the Spring campaign.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14, 1864.

$750	U. S. 6s, '67......	120	100	Erie Railway....	103
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..C.	118	1000	do.............	103¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108⅜	100	do.............	103⅜
16,000	do............	108¼	1500	do.............	103⅜
500	U.S.6s, 5-20s..R.	101¾	100	do.........b10	103¼
70,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	102	100	do.........b15	103¾
25,000	do............	102⅛	200	do.........s30	103
30,000	do............	102¼	100	do.........b30	103⅜
500	do............	102⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.......	123⅜
20,000	do...new iss.	102	500	do............	123¼
1,000	do............	102¼	300	Reading R.........	139
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71..R.	99	100	do.........s10	138¾
2,000	Treas. N.7 3-10s,		200	do.........b10	139⅜
	Apr. & Oct....	113	400	do............	139⅝
3,000	do...........	114	2000	do............	139¾
9,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96¼	1800	do............	140
25,000	do............	96⅛	300	Mich. Cen. R......	131
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	61	100	do.......... c	130⅜
3,000	do............	61⅛	200	do.........b30	132
2,000	O. & M. Cer....	42	100	do............	130⅜
10,000	do............	41⅜	50	do............	130¼
30,000	do............	41½	55	Chi., Bur. & Q....	117
20,000	do.........s30	41⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C....	54
10,000	do.........b10	41¼	500	do.........b30	55
60,000	do............	41½	400	M. S. & N. I....b30	76⅜
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	108	100	do............	76¼
10,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	103½	1000	do............	76⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	500	do............	76⅛
3,000	To.&W. 1 M.Ex.	100	1000	do............	76⅜
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B...	96	200	do.........s30	76⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	244	100	do.........b10	76¾
2,000	do............	245	200	M. S. & N. I. G....	146
5	B'k of Commerce..	104	150	do............	146½
5	Bank of the Repub	102	200	Ill. Cen. R.......	130

33 Am. Ex. Bank	118	300 do	130¼
47 City Bank	155	300 do	130⅜
25 Del.& Hud.C.Co	200	100 do.........b10	130⅝
100 Canton Co	34¾	100 do.........s30	129⅝
800 do	35	200 do.........s30	130
200 Cum. Coal Pref	51¾	10 Cle. & Pitts	106
300 do	52	400 do	106⅜
200 Quick M. Co	87	1000 do	107
200 do.........b60	88	200 do	107¼
50 do.........b60	88½	900 do	107⅜
300 do	87¾	1150 Chi. & N.W	47
500 do	87⅜	1000 do	46⅞
100 Wyoming V.C.Co.	53¼	200 do.........b10	46⅞
100 Q'tz. HillG.M.Co	6	400 do	46½
2000 Mar. Min. Co	39⅛	300 do	46¼
100 do.........s60	38	40 do	46
200 do.........s60	38½	200 Chi. & N.W.Pref	86
700 do.........s60	39	1300 do	85¾
900 do	39¾	300 do	85⅝
100 do.........b10	39⅞	500 do	85⅞
100 do.........b5	40	400 do	85½
100 do.........b10	40	300 do	85¾
400 N. Y. Cen	127	300 Cleve. & Tol	114
500 P., Ft. W. & C	110	200 Chi. & R. I. R	110
200 do.........b10	110	2000 do	109⅝
100 do	109⅞	2000 do	109⅜
1000 do	109¾	50 Al. & T. H	55
500 do	109⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. R.Pr	92⅜
400 do.........b30	110¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.	108⅞	300 Hudson R. R	122⅜
10,000 do	109	500 Reading R	138⅜
10,000 do	109⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R	129
25,000 U. S. 6s 5-20..C.	102⅝	200 do	128⅜
45,000 do	102½	100 do	128
45,000 do....new is.	102¼	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref	76⅜
25,000 do....new is.	102⅜	300 M. S. & N. I	75⅜
125,000 U. S.10-40s..C	95	500 do	75½
4,000 Tr.7 3-10 A.&O.	118	500 Clev. & Pitts	106⅛
5,000 U. S.6s 1 year C.	96¾	100 do	106⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	62	300 Chi. & N. W. R	46
10,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	41	400 do	45¾
20,000 Am. Gold.....s60	244	200 Chi.& N. W. Pr	84½
100 Quick. Min	86¾	100 do	84¼
100 Can Coa. Co	35	2000 Chi. & R. I. R	108⅜
100 do	34¾	100 do.........s30	108¼
100 Mar. Min. Co...b30	39½	50 do	108
700 do	39	200 do	108⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co	315	700 P. F. W. & C	108⅜
25 N. Y. Cen. R	125½	500 do.........s30	108⅝
100 Erie R	102¾	50 Alt. & T. H	55
150 do	102⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 Erie R	102¾	500 Chi. & N.W.Pr...s3	84½
300 do.........s3	102¾	500 do	84⅜
200 do.........b3	102⅞	100 do.........c	84½
100 do.........c	102¾	300 do.........b3	84⅜
200 Reading R	139	300 do....b in a w	84⅜
400 do.........s3	139	100 P., Ft. W. & C	109
100 M. S. & N. I. R	75¾	100 do	108⅞
100 do.........c	75⅞	500 do	108¾
700 do.........s3	75¾	100 do.........b3	109¼
200 do.........b3	76	20,000 O. & M. Cer	41
500 do	76	10,000 do.........s3	41
200 Ch.& R.I. R	108⅜	50 Cum. Coal	52¼
300 do	108⅜	100 Quick. M. Co	86⅜
100 do.........c	108¾	100 do.........b60	88¼
200 do	108⅜	100 do.........b60	88
300 do	108¼	1200 Mar. Min. Co	39¾
100 do.........s10	108	100 do.........b3	39⅜
100 do.........b3	108¼	1200 do	39¾
400 do.........c	108¼	400 do.........b3	39⅜
300 do.........c	108⅛	200 do	39⅜
600 do	108¼	400 do	39⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. R	46	200 do	39⅜
200 do.........b3	46	300 Hud. Riv. R	123
100 do	45⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie R	102¾	100 Chi. & N. W.....s3	45⅜
400 do	102⅝	100 do	45¼
200 do.........s3	102⅝	100 do	45⅜
200 Reading R	138⅞	50 P.Ft.W. & C	108⅝
100 M. S. & N. I.....s3	75¾	100 do.........s3	108⅜
600 do	75⅞	600 Chi. & N.W. Pr.b3	84⅜
300 do.........s10	75⅞	200 do	84⅜
200 do	76⅛	300 do	84⅜
500 do.........b10	75	150 Nic. Tran	4⅜
200 do	75¼	100 Canton Co	34¼
100 do.........b10	75⅞	700 Mariposa M. Co	38⅜
300 Chi. & R. I. R	108⅜	400 do.........b3	38⅜
100 do.........b3	108⅜	300 do	38⅛
100 do.........b10	109	800 Cleve. & Pitts	106½

MONDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 5:

Increase in Loans	$1,535,519
Increase in Specie	750,795
Decrease in Circulation	114,828
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	537,308

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 14, 1863.	Nov. 12, 1864.	Nov. 5, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	182,044,530	188,914,029	187,378,510
Specie	29,177,049	22,491,122	21,740,327
Circulation	6,059,933	3,735,635	3,850,463
Gross Deposits	225,360,723	248,907,411	234,225,977
Exchanges	73,590,225	95,524,316	80,305,574
Undrawn	151,770,498	153,383,095	153,920,403
In Sub-Trea'ry	17,469,591	30,104,583	32,622,247

The Bank Return show another gain on the Specie averages, the result of the recent considerable disbursements from the Treasury Office for November Interest on the Public Debt, &c. The same disbursements have mainly supplied the Gold for shipment in the last fortnight. There is a moderate gain on the present return in the line of Loans aud Discounts.

There is decided ease to-day in the Money market, and an impression prevails on the Street that the Government will make no move calculated to disturb the supply of Currency and Bank balances in New-York until after the meeting of Congress. It is also believed by some well informed parties that the next Loan offered to the public will be on a Currency Interest Security. These rumors, and the growing confidence in the Public Credit since the emphatic result of the Presidential election, have further advanced the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, in all of which the dealings to-day were quite active. The rise since Saturday is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. We also notice that certain speculators in the part due 7-30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds have revived the story, not that the Government will receive them for Customs, but that the Collector of the Port can be compelled by mandate of law to receive them. But we are quite sure there will be nothing of the sort accomplished. A considerable portion of the April and October Notes were originally sold for Currency in November, 1862, after Gold and the old Custom-house Greenbacks had attained a premium of 30@35 ⅌ cent., and it is extremely unlikely, if there had been the slightest chance for their receipt for Customs before or after maturity, no such negociations would have been made. The fact is that no such privilege was ever intended by Congress to apply to the 7-30 Treasury Bonds; whether negociated by Gold or Currency. Another privilege—that of conversion into a Gold-bearing 20 years Stock—was expressly granted. And about nine-tenths of the whole 7-30 ⅌ cent. issue have been thus converted. The amount outstanding on the 31st October was $14,145,900, and it is from the consideration of this comparatively small remainder of $140,000,000 that the speculators may hope to succeed in forcing from the Government the equivalent of Gold, in violation of the Act of Congress pledging the Customs in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt—or what is more likely, in creating the impression that it can be done. We have only to say they will have a good time in forcing either the Treasury Department or the Collector of the Port to such an action.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was very active at the Stock Exchange in the forenoon. The business was very large on the Western Roads and on Reading, Quicksilver and Mariposa, and at a decided advance on Saturday's sales. The demand for Erie was also larger, and a fair business done in Hudson River. At the Afternoon Boards part of the buoyancy of the market as well as the advance in prices was lost. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made: Gold 244½, after selling through the day 243½ to 246½ ⅌ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¾	Mich. Southern	75⅜	76
U. S. 5-20's	101⅝	102⅝	Illinois Cen	128⅜	128¾
N. Y. Central	126⅜	126	Pittsburgh	105⅜	106⅜
Erie	102¼	102⅝	Fort Wayne	107¾	108⅜
Erie Preferred	105⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	107	108⅜
Hudson	122¾	122⅜	Reading	137¼	138⅜
Canton	34⅜	34⅜	Quicksilver	86⅜	86⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅜	96⅛	Cum'land Coal	52¼	51
Northwest	46⅛	46⅜	Mariposa	37¾	38¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	41¼	41	N. West Pref	83⅜	84⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Bank of No. Amer	102
America	135	Hanover	101
North River	112	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	113	Grocers'	110
Merchants' Exchange	98½	Shoe and Leather	99
State of New-York	115	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	101
American Exchange	118½	Import. & Traders'	103
Chatham	100	Park	136
Bank of the Republic	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	L. & W. Bonds	109¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Tol. & W. Ext. 1sts	99
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 5ths, '88	113	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	113
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F	108
Hudson R. 2ds S. F., '85	108	N. J. Cen 2ds	112
Harlem 3ds, '68	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., New, 1st	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103½
N. J. G. Line	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	108	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Illinois Cen	117½	Miss. & Mo. L. G	58
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	87	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Chi. & N. W. Int.B	97	Chi. & Alt. S. F	105

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Adirondack Railway and Improvement Company for the disposition of $1,000,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds on 30th inst. to the best offers.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $938,172 05, including for Customs, $154,000; Payments, $2,100,270 83; on account of loan, $363,000; Balance, $28,942,484 70.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement.
F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ A new Company to be known as the NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY, has recently been organized under the laws of this State, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

This Company owns 3,600 feet in length in the now famous Reese River County, Clan Alpine Mining District, Nevada, known as the New-Yorker, Long Island and Legal-Tender Ledges, varying from five to eight feet in width at the top or outcrop, and increasing as they approach water level. At the outcrop, and for the depth of 15 feet, these ledges yield from $70 to $100 in silver to the ton of ore; and it is a well established fact that all the mines of Reese River prove marvelously rich at the depth of from 75 to 200 feet, where water level is reached. At this depth they produce from $400 to $2,000 to the ton. The cost of reducing the ore and delivering the silver in San Francisco is from $35 to $40 per ton.

Many practical miners and prospectors now in this City, and who are familiar with these ledges, all of which are more or less developed, have the fullest confidence that large quantities of silver bullion, will, before many months, be shipped from the mines of this company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 19 bbls. Ashes, 30,077 bbls. Flour, 90 bags Corn Meal, 98,925 bush. Wheat, 30,448 bush. Corn, 33,154 bush. Barley, 7,525 bush. Malt, 127,397 bush. Oats, 7,648 pkgs. Provisions, and 94 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet but firm, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c. @48c.; Rio at 43c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 41c.@42½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices; Middling, $1 41@$1 44 ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, and has advanced about 10c. ⅌ bbl., closing quietly. Sales since our last amount to 17,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 10@$10 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	10 00	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 90	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 60	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 65	@13 50

Southern Flour is more active and firmer to-day; sales since our last 1,800 bbls., at $10 80@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phoenix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 15@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand and steady; sales 290 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at firmer prices. Sales 55,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 65; Amber at $2 50; Red Western at $2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 28 @$2 30; Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn continues in good demand at much higher prices; sales since our last, 52,000 bushels, at $1 80@$1 83, closing at $1 83 for Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats brisker and dearer. We quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 99c.@$1, afloat and in store; State at 98c.@ 99c., cash, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also made of 17,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $2 03@$2 05, and small lots of Rye at $1 63@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in more demand and steady, at 15c.@ 35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 32½c.@ 50c. for new, ⅌ ℔.

LIME—Is in moderate request and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Is inquired for and is firm, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@ $1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$38 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $10@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 45@ $2 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 55@ $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 95 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after to-day, at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls. We quote crude at 45½c.; refined, in bond, at 72c.; and refined, free, at 88c., ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and unsettled early in the day, but closed more firmly, with an improved speculative inquiry. Sales to-day, 8,550 bbls., at $40 62½@$41 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $40 75 cash, and $38 50@$39 for one year old Mess; $39 50@$40 for Prime Mess; $39 50@$40 for Thin Mess, and $37 75@$38 50 for Prime; also $41 25 for New Mess, deliverable all this month, at buyers' option, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales, 226 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Lard tends downward; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@24c. for poor to choice. Beef continues in fair demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$22 for Plain; sales 950 bbls. Beef Hams are advancing; 150 bbls. sold at $26 50@$27 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in more demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request in lots at 16c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in demand and buoyant. Sales since our last 480 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@ 24c. ⅌ ℔., and 175 bxs. Havana at 22c.@23½c. Refined Sugars are in fair request, at 25½c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 230,000 ℔s., at 18½c.@ 19½c. ⅌ ℔., the latter for Butcher's Association.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73½@$1 74, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 28,000 bushels Wheat at 2¾d.@3d.; 100 tons Linseed at 7s. 6d.; 175 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d.; 25 cases Measurement Goods at 15s. Also, by steamer, 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 25s., and 900 bales Hay at 20s. For London, 100 bales merchandise at 1s. 4½d.; 900 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For Matamoras, 200 bales Tobacco at 50c. in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Sou'ampton
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 26	New-York	S'ampton
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Dublin	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	Nov. 16	New-York	Havana
Havana	Nov. 28	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

The mails for Europe by the *Persia*, will close at 7:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe via Quebec by the *North American*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Thursday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America* via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia*, will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel*, will close on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES! FRENCH MERINOES!
THIS WEEK,
GREAT
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
PARIS POPLINS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
FROM AUCTION,
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50.
FRENCH MERINOES at $2, worth $3.
PARAMATTAS at 62½c., worth $1.
ALL THE BEST DELAINES at 40c. a yard.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 50c., 60c., 75c., to $1, worth from 75c. to $1 50.

All the above DRESS GOODS have been purchased at auction, in many cases at forty per cent. loss to the importer.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
CHEAP DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL THE
FASHIONABLE STYLES OF
CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
BASQUINES,
SACQUES, and
CIRCULARS.
LADIES WILL FIND IN OUR CLOAK ROOM
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
CLOAKS TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY,
AND
AT 25 TO 40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY
BROADWAY OR CANAL-STREET CLOAK STORE.
ALSO,
A SUPERB STOCK OF NEW
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
purchased at the late auction-sales, at a great sacrifice on the cost to import.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c. a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

YARD WIDE—LYONS ALL SILK velvet, from auction, at $16; worth $22. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

PRINTING.

COMPOSITOR.—A SITUATION WANTED AS compositor, job or otherwise. Address X. L., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class girls, fully competent in each and every department of household work, of all nations and professions—Protestants and others—with good references; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to country service. Employers can be well supplied by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. On hand, a first-class colored cook.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman as experienced nurse, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit; willing and obliging; good city reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 48 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Also, a situation wanted by a first-rate waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, and do plain sewing; or is fully competent to teach children all the branches of the English language; testimonials as to character and competency can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a waitress' place; understands her business perfectly, and has the best of city references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 88 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and reliable, desires a position as companion to a lady; is fully competent to assist or undertake the supervision of domestic arrangements. None but unexceptionable persons need answer. Address Miss JOSEPHINE B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; can rear a baby on the bottle, or do up-stair work; will be found in every capacity satisfactory; the highest recommendations can be had. Address, Tuesday and Wednesday, No. 600 8th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN a private family, by a man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best of city reference. Call or address at private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO understands her business thoroughly, a situation as laundress; no objections to going a short distance in the country; best of city reference from her last situation. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of embroidery; is willing to assist in light chamberwork or with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, and would do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference to be given. Will be seen for two days at No. 134 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady. She can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Would go a short distance in the country. Good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 Canal-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; has the best of city reference from her last place, for three years; leaves now on account of breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days. Call for two days at No. 222 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT, resident in this city 20 years, as housekeeper to a delicate lady, or seamstress by the day, or to take care of an invalid. Best city references. Can be seen at No. 415 6th-av., for two weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would prefer housework for a small family; good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, WITH THREE years' City references, situations in one family; one as thorough cook, assists with washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; can give the best of city or country references. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO IS A first-class dressmaker and milliner, with good city reference, wishes a few customers to work for by the day or week. Call at any time this day at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of children; or would wait on a lady; or as chambermaid and seamstress; city references; five years in her last place. Call at No. 21 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady, competent person; wishes the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand, or grown children and plain sewing; has good city reference. Apply at No. 302 3d av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 777 Broadway, third floor, opposite STEWART'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do the chamberwork of a small family; good city reference. Call or address No. 224 1st-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook in a large or small family, by a woman that understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO light chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 392 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family, by one who understands her business; has good city references. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer; first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is highly recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; understands her business; good reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as a good plain cook and good baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 387 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; she is fully competent of her business, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-class laundress; has no objection to chamberwork; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant; is fully competent to take charge of a baby; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference will be given from her last place. Apply at No. 42 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 267 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good city reference. Call at No. 139 3d-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by one who is thoroughly competent; French fluting, &c.; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; can do up fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 438 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, A situation in the city or country; does up linens in magnificent style; fluting and mangling; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid by a respectable person, with good city references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to do fine washing or sewing, if required; best city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 253 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse, or sick nurse; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is capable in every capacity. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, or assistant nurse and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, from 9 till 1 o'clock Tuesday, No. 43 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UP-STAIR work, take charge of a baby, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to attend a bakery or assist in the housework of a private family. Apply at No. 42 Downing st., near Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can give the highest of city reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman who is an excellent cook, a first-rate laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do general housework, or chambermaid; the best of reference given. Call at No. 190 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best of city reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S PLACE, BY a respectable young woman; will assist with washing and ironing and has the best of city references. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 42 Spring-st., in the china-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, an American Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good city references. Apply at No. 123 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young girl as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 472 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 452 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., third floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; is perfectly competent, and can do up shirts in splendid style. Apply at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by one competent and experienced. Address Mrs. F. W., Station G., Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a Protestant girl; good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a Protestant girl; would do general housework; good references. Call at 265 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress. Can be seen at No. 89 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker. Address No. 80 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook; city reference given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; good city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

WASHING WANTED—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman wishes to take in family washing at her own residence; understands her business; good city reference. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

THE FATHER OF AN ONLY CHILD IS anxious to bind her to a dressmaker; has some knowledge of the business. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of character, capacity and integrity, employment as a traveling agent, to adjust claims or collect accounts, either in this country or Europe; or to superintend the erection of public works, or private buildings or manufactories; references exchanged. Address HAMPDEN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF VERY CORrect habits, with about nine years' experience as teller and book-keeper in a bank, a situation in a bank, banking house, or in some establishment where this kind of knowledge could be appreciated. Salary must not be less than $1,000. Address CLINTON NOSTRAND, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. A gentleman parting with his horses, wishes to procure a situation for a steady, settled Protestant man; there cannot be found a more experienced man over young horses; he has long experience as a four-horse coachman. Address JAMES CRAVEN, No. 446 6th-av., cor. of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, active young man; has the best of city references; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at P. Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, or Mr Wilson's livery-stables, 87 East 10th-st., near University-place, for J. N.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, as clerk or salesman in a wholesale or retail produce commission or grocery store, by a young man of experience; good penman and correct at figures; best of city reference as to honesty and ability. Address HARRY, Box No. 3,246 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man of long experience in the above capacity; understands his business perfectly; best of references given. Call or address S. M. R., at R. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as groom and coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; good reference given. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of long experience with horses; can produce good city and country references for capability and industry; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; city reference unexceptionable. Address for two days, THOMAS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR OUTdoor clerk in a wholesale store or jobbing house by an active middle-aged man of steady habits, and is not afraid of work; can furnish $500 as security to his employer. Address G. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of reference. Call or address J. C., for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN English Protestant single man, in a first-class family; no objections to the country, or to travel; the best of city references given. C. F. can be seen for three days, at No. 45 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate driver and knows the city well, and has the best of references from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address, for two days, E. C. B., No. 111 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man; has long experience; is a good driver and will make himself useful; best of reference from last employer. Address J. C., at No. 438 6th-av., in the harness-shop, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can produce the best of city and country references. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; good references in every respect. Address P. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; best of city reference from last employer. Inquire No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; has good reference from his last employer. Address H. S. Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just out of business, as clerk in a wholesale house; is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 232 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURnish good reference as to character, a situation as officer's clerk in the U. S. Navy. Address W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO find a situation for a coachman whom he can recommend in every respect. Apply at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; best of reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman; can give him the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at 59 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has first-class recommendations; city or country. Address W. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHmen, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, &c., are immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also female help of all kinds.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, ABOUT 40 years of age, to do family sewing and take care of a child about 18 months old; one who desires a permanent situation where she will meet with kindness and consideration and the comforts of a home, may address with references, to H. T. M., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A highly respectable person as chambermaid and waitress; must be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; to one who can use the binder and sew by hand when required, a permanent situation is offered; also an apprentice to the corset and dressmaking. Apply at No. 1,173 Broadway.

WOOLEN BUYER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of a large woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE, ONE WHO speaks some English and can bring the best of city references. Apply, for three days, on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., before 12 or after 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; good city reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 20 Lafayette-place.

SALESMEN WANTED.—ONE OR TWO GOOD dry-goods salesmen wanted immediately. Apply at GEORGE A. HEARN'S, No. 425 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

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A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
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The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
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MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
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REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

REMEMBER OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District announce to the residents of the upper part of the city, that they have made arrangements for receiving contributions in aid of the proposed Thanksgiving dinner for our soldiers and sailors. The hall of the Association, corner Broadway and 47th-st., will be open on Thursday and Friday of this week, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., and until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, when donations of cooked poultry, meats, &c., will be received. Contributions in money may be left with either of the following committee, at their residences, on or before Friday, the 18th inst. They will also be in attendance at the hall on Thursday and Friday Evenings. Articles left as above will be forwarded to the committee at Getty's Building, at the expense of the Association.
E. P. Corwin, No. 115 West 53d-st.; John Bradford, No. 256 West 54th-st.; John Gray, No. 111 West 43d-st.; L. C. Moore, No. 92 West 43d-st.; Jas. Cushing, Jr., No. 126 West 44th-st. GEO. P. BRADFORD, Pres.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON Nov. 11, 1864.

OFFICIAL.—INFORMATION, HAS BEEN REceived at this Department from Mr. Thomas Adamson, Jr., the Consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil, of the death, on the 1st of October last, at that port, of SAMUEL B. PIERSON, master of the whaling bark *Pacific*, of Sag Harbor, and late a resident of Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those interested will read Dr. Fontaine's Popular Treatise on Nervous Debility, Strictures of the Urethra, &c., &c. Sent free. Inclose stamp.
HENRY F. FONTAINE, M. D., No. 710 Broadway.
Consulting hours from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—ABRAHAM'S, NO 233 7th-av., is desirous of buying ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off wearing apparel, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. M. ABRAHAMS, No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE!
Song and chorus, 35 cents. Sunlight within my heart, Soldier's Happy Return, mazurka, each, 30 cents.
EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK.
Latest popular tunes for violin or flute, viz: Faust march and waltzes. Finnigan's Wake, The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue, Kiss waltz, I'm a Young Man from the Country, Lannigan's Ball, Young Eph's Lament, etc. Eight books, 65 cents; two numbers, 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 208 Bowery.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A CHRISTMAS SURPRISE.
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion. The December number will contain Christmas Stories, Christmas Poems, Christmas Engravings, Christmas Music, Christmas Dresses, and a vast display of Christmas novelties and a grand Christmas literary entertainment. Do not fail to see this splendid December number for Christmas. Ready on THURSDAY. Single copies 25 cents; mailed free on receipt of the price, or back numbers as specimens, 10 cents. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st. Splendid premiums and terms for clubs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO READ MRS. HOLMES' NEW STORY, entitled "FAMILY PRIDE." Now ready in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIX years old, about sixteen hands high, a fine traveler and excellent style, sound and kind. Price $300. Also a black horse eight years old, Morgan stock, fifteen and a-half hands high, of fine style, and good traveler, sound and kind; any lady can drive him. Price $250. Apply to Dr. F. A. KINCH, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BLACK STUD PONY; sound, kind and gentle, either in harness or saddle; will stand without tying, and trots in three minutes. Can be seen at No. 6 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and kinds. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chamber-st. ferry.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS—GRAND CONCERT.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, Nov. 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Gen. SHERMAN, and it appears evident from the tone of their editorials of the same date that they are in possession of intelligence from this source which they are withholding from the public. A dispatch from Washington says no intelligence has been received from Gen. SHERMAN for several days, owing, doubtless, to the fact that he is now beyond the reach of communication.

A dispatch to Postmaster KELLY was posted on the Post-office bulletin at a late hour last evening, announcing the appointment of Secretary STANTON to the vacant Chief Justiceship, and of Gen. N. P. BANKS to the Department of War. No confirmation of the news has been received from any other source.

The gunboat *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, down the river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty-five persons on board of her only ten are accounted for.

The case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's raiders closed yesterday at Montreal, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners. YOUNG made a statement, and said he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service; that the expedition was not projected in Canada; that the object of it was to retaliate for the acts committed by GRANT, SHERIDAN, and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare. YOUNG then handed in his commission from Mr. SEDDON, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He then said he had to communicate with his Government at Richmond, to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defence for thirty days.

The United States steamer *Wachusett*, with the rebel Corsair *Florida* arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday evening, and created considerable stir at the Fortress. The *Florida* had on board nine guns, two seven-inch, six six-inch, and one howitzer. A full description of her appearance, furnishing, &c., is given by our special correspondent.

We are in receipt of a very painful rumor via St. Louis, to the effect that information has been received in that city that Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding the West Mississippi Military Division, had been fatally wounded in the groin by a guerrilla while ascending the White River, Arkansas, in the gunboat *Cricket*. As the dispatch does not say when the affair occurred or how the news reached St. Louis, it may prove unfounded. LATER.—The steamer *Luna*, from New-Orleans on the 5th, arrived at Cairo on Sunday, and confirms the report about Gen. CANBY. The surgeon who attended him says the wound is very severe, and his recovery doubtful. He had returned to Vicksburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold has been worked up to 246¼. Flour advanced 10c.; Wheat, 1c.@2c.; Corn, 2c.; Oats, 1c., and Barley, 3c.@5c., with more active inquiry. Ashes and Cotton were unaltered. Provisions were depressed; new Mess Pork, $40 62½@$41; Lard, 21½c.@24c.; Tallow, 18½c.@19½c. Whisky, $1 73½@$1 74. Freights quiet.

There was more animation in general business yesterday. Breadstuffs were firmer; Provisions, irregular; Cotton, Groceries, Petroleum, and Tallow, advancing; Freights were quiet.

The Stock market was buoyant yesterday until near the close of business, when prices were weaker on the Railways. Government Securities advanced on a large demand. Gold 243¼@246½, closing 244½.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street yesterday was moderately active, at an advance of ½c. ℘ ℔. on previous rates. The best cattle indicated a still greater rise. The supply, including stale cattle, would probably reach near 3,700; this number, however, was much less than on last Monday. The weather was cold and favored sales. The stock has been below last week in quality, but few if any prime beeves being on sale. Good cattle sold at about 16c.@18c. ℘ ℔., for the estimated dressed weight; medium at 12½c.@15c. Sheep sell at about the rates of last Monday, good lots averaging from 8c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. live weight. Swine are selling at some advance.

A meeting of the Veteran Union Club, largely attended, was held last evening at headquarters No. 243 Eighth avenue. Addresses were delivered by THEODORE TILTON, C. S. SPENCER, Esq., and Ex-Gov. NOBLE.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday says: "We understand that it has been determined to call Parliament together at as early a day as possible after the New Year, to consider the scheme of Confederation and other important matters, among which, doubtless, the question of the defences of the country will occupy a prominent place. We suppose the session will therefore be held at Quebec, as the Ottawa buildings cannot be ready, we believe, before May next.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that after Gen. ROSECRANS had issued his order respiting Major WOLF, of the Rebel army from execution, for two weeks, the following dispatch was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—5:40 P. M.
To Major-General Rosecrans:
Suspend execution of Major WOLF until further orders, and meanwhile report to me in the case.
A. LINCOLN.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen, two opinions from the Corporation Counsel were submitted. One of these was in relation to the Mayor's suspension of City Inspector BOOLE, and takes the ground that the Mayor's power of suspension was but an incidental or auxiliary part of the power to remove, and as this power was taken away by the act of 1863, the power of suspension was also; and the other opinion, in reply to a question by Alderman HARDY, declares that soldiers have no right to vote by proxy at the ensuing charter election, this right being granted for "general and special elections," and the statutes are quoted to show that these exclude municipal elections. The Special Committee on the grievances of the cartmen, of which Alderman RYERS is Chairman, submitted an elaborate report, concluding with recommendations to pass resolutions completing the Belt Railroad Company to lay a better kind of rail south of Canal and Clinton streets, and to have West-street regraded. The report was laid over. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reported in favor of empowering a Joint Committee to pursue the investigation into the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector. The report was laid over, as was also a new half million Family Aid Fund Ordinance, (No. 11.) The Councilmen adopted the ordinance directing the Comptroller to issue the balance of the Central Park Improvement Fund stock—about $250,000. Both boards adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1, and Councilmen at 2 P.M.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Panama to the 5th inst., and from South America to the 28th ult. With a view of preventing the Spanish war-vessels on the coast from obtaining supplies of coal and materials of war at Chilian ports, the Government of Chili has recognized Spain and Peru as belligerent Powers, and proclaimed coal to be contraband of war. Reports of an Indian outbreak in the south frontier were current in Valparaiso. The Peruvian question remains unchanged. The South American Congress was to meet at Lima on the 28th of October. The question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican empire is being discussed among the politicians, but there are no grounds whatever for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out. Every Government in Central America is opposed to such a move. Rumors were prevalent to the effect that Guatemala and Salvador were likely to make a hostile move against Honduras. Also that an invasion of Salvador by Ex-President BARRIOS was imminent. Both rumors seem to be without foundation.

The election in Kansas, seems to be in considerable of a muddle. There was a McClellan ticket run for electors, but no McClellan State ticket. The State and Congressional tickets were Lane and Anti-Lane. The Democrats fused with the Anti-Lane. A dispatch from St. Joseph claims the election of the Lane ticket. The Leavenworth *Times*, of the 10th, says: "The Presidential Electors are MARCUS J. PARROTT, and the two highest on the McClellan ticket. The Lane Electors may have polled the greatest number of votes, but they are ineligible under the constitution, and will be rejected by the Electoral College. LANE has thus succeeded in defeating the will of the people of Kansas, and affixed upon the State the indelible stigma of securing two Presidential Electors for MCCLELLAN. Leavenworth County has done nobly. LEE's majority for Congress will probably exceed 1,200. The average majority for the Anti-Lane ticket will be 800."

The *Commercial* of yesterday afternoon says that "within the last few days the business of recruiting in this city has grown very active, and the officers having charge of it suddenly found that they had plenty of work to do in making out enlistment papers, paying bounties, and in the other duties pertaining to their position. It is a long while since so large a number of recruits were received in the same space of time as during the closing days of the past week, and it is anticipated that the business will continue very lively during the Winter months. Supervisor BLUNT continues at his post, and exhibits as much energy and enthusiasm in the work as when he first undertook its management.

The St. Alban's Robbers—A Fine Point of International Law.

The telegraph, last afternoon, brought the intelligence from Montreal that the case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's robbers has closed. "Lieutenant" YOUNG afterward handed in a statement, to the effect that he is "a commissioned officer in the Confederate service." He further declared that the expedition was not projected in Canada, but the object was to retaliate for the acts committed by Gen. GRANT, by Gen. SHERIDAN and others, which acts were not in accordance with civilized warfare. Having thus solemnly declared, "Lieutenant" YOUNG handed in his commission from Mr. SEDDON, "Secretary of War of the Confederate States." But before proceeding with his defence, he asked to communicate with his Government at Richmond, in order to obtain important testimony, which could be had within the period of thirty days.

Here we have the germ of a very fine international crop of difficulties, provided only the Canandian Court gives YOUNG his thirty days to communicate with his Government. It will be interesting, beyond measure, to learn how YOUNG's ingenious proposal is regarded. DAVIS has dismissed all the British Consular agents that were resident within the "Confederate States" when the rebellion broke out—beginning with BUNCH of Charleston, as true a friend as the rebels ever had, not excepting the inevitable SPENCE of Liverpool. BUNCH and his colleagues were dismissed; not because they were, either personally or officially unfriendly to DAVIS' arrangement, but because their Government refused to recognize Mr. MASON and his assistant agents as emissaries of the so-called Confederacy in England. Sundry attempts on the part of the British Foreign Office to communicate with the belligerents at Richmond, since the dismissal of the Consuls have proved abortive, on the high and independent ground, that until Mr. MASON has full access to Lord RUSSELL, no British agent, Consular or other, can be received at Richmond. No doubt the English Quakers, on their peace mission, were turned back the other day from GRANT's front, on the same ground, simply because they were English emissaries, seeking intercourse with DAVIS before a rule of reciprocity in diplomatic affairs had been established between the parties.

The case of OGDEN, an Englishman by birth, and an actor by profession, which was before the District Court at Richmond in the end of July, must be well remembered by most of our readers. OGDEN was drafted for the rebel army, and the attempt to release him on the ground of his being an alien, was promptly met by the legal adviser of the War Department, by a denial of the right of British subjects to reside in the Confederate States while claiming exemption from military service.

We need not now quote the report of this remarkable case at length. But we gave a comprehensive review of it from the Richmond *Examiner*, in the TIMES of Aug. 2. Mr. P. H. AYLETT was the advocate for the Confederate War Department, and his argument addressed to Judge HALYBURTON, who presided in the Court, showed considerable learning and research. After stating that the release of British subjects, such as OGDEN, from military duty, would deplete the Confederate army to the extent of 25,000 men, Mr. AYLETT summed up his argument against the prisoner's release thus:

> "When the domiciled foreigner has remained, profiting by a war which has brought death and desolation and poverty to the native-born of the country, he should not be allowed by any cowardly flight to avoid any municipal law which provided for conscripting able-bodied, stalwart men like OGDEN. They should not be permitted to remain here, fiddling while Rome is burning, claiming the privileges of a sort of high law, which protects them from those laws which have forced our sons and fathers to the field. * * * The policy of the Government favored *the conscription of all able-bodied resident foreigners*, allegiance to the country of their origin, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The sequel to this story may be told in a word. The *habeas corpus* was refused; OGDEN was taken to the rebel camp; he deserted and attempted to reach our lines, but was captured by the rebel guards and is now in a rebel prison, liable to swing for his offence against Confederate military law.

Against this, which, by the declaration of the advocate of DAVIS' War Department, is only one of many thousand cases where British subjects have been impressed into the rebel service, Lord RUSSELL would no doubt protest if he could; but the agencies are cut off, and the British Government have found no means of redress.

Here, however, in a British colony, is the case of a band of robbers, organized on British territory, for purposes of common robbery in the bordering towns of the United States. The evidence against them is indisputable. There is not a shadow of a defence to offer on the point of the commission of the crime alleged. But the plea is, that the robbery was a legitimate act of belligerency, and that a commission should be sent to the Confederate States to prove the *status* of the prisoners and provide the means of their acquittal. We shall not comment further upon this demand by anticipation. It *may* be acceded to. Let us hope, for the sake of British honor, if for nothing else, that it may not.

High Strategy, or the Rebel Way to Win Battles.

In the report of the rebel Secretary of War just sent to the Richmond Congress, we are told that "the army of Gen. GRANT was met at the Wilderness on the 5th of May last, and defeated. It was encountered with the same result at Spottsylvania Court-house, the Po, the North Anna, and at Cold Harbor; after which it abandoned its march on Richmond, and crossed the James River to form a junction with Gen. BUTLER, near Petersburgh."

This statement, if true, would record the most extraordinary and interesting occurrences in the history of war. According to the accurate and temperate SEDDON, an army which was defeated five times in rapid succession, kept still continually advancing, the victors all the while retiring before it; and not only this, but after this, it deliberately turned its flank to the triumphant enemy, and in this position crossed a deep and rapid river under his nose. If this story be true, it proves beyond question that war can never decide anything, not even the comparative strength or skill of the opposing armies; for it appears that a General may lose a battle and yet act precisely as if he had won it, and he may win a battle, and find his victory attended with the usual consequences of defeat; and a campaign may be carried on from first to last which will leave all the advantages with the defeated party.

The story is curious in another way. It appears from it, that when Gen. LEE took up his position in the Wilderness, in May last, he did not wish to stay there, and that he fought GRANT merely for the purpose of getting down to Spottsylvania Court-House; and fought him at Spottsylvania for the purpose of getting to Cold Harbor, and so on; and that, in short, LEE's objective point throughout the campaign was Richmond, and when he got inside the fortifications of that place his object was accomplished.

According to this theory, the final and crowning proof of SOULT's success, in his operations against WELLINGTON, was the arrival of the latter before Toulouse, and the appearance of the Allies before Paris, in 1814, revealed to Europe the fact that they had been worsted by NAPOLEON. So also SHERMAN's reaching Atlanta was conclusive evidence of JOHNSTON's glory and success, and the final blow was given to the Union army by the capture of the city. The Confederate leaders have evidently discovered a new branch of the art of war—that of advancing backward, by which a General, when he wants to reach any given point, starts off vigorously in the opposite direction, and continues to thrash the enemy till he finds himself back again at "the place of beginning."

This style of strategy seems to have derived its fundamental idea from the practice of the European dealers, who are in the habit of shipping live hogs on board steamers. It is held by these gentlemen, that when one of their swine proves refractory at the moment of embarkation, and resolutely refuses to go on board, they seize him by the tail and pull him stoutly shoreward, upon which he starts vigorously in the opposite direction, and after a series of desperate efforts, finds himself triumphant and safely shipped, leaving, as he thinks, the discomfited drovers to get over their defeat as best they can. There appears to be little doubt that the Confederate public are firmly persuaded that the nearer GRANT gets to Richmond, the farther he is from securing possession of it; and that it differs from all other cities, ancient and modern, in the fact that it gains strength from the approach of a hostile army. And we do not in the least doubt that on the day on which GRANT enters it, if LEE escapes with any portion of his army, the Confederate authorities will announce its fall as another triumph vouchsafed by Heaven to the Confederate arms.

Our Armies—The Foreign and Native Elements.

A late number of the Savannah *Republican*, which lies before us, discusses the matter of "Yankee brag," and in the course of its lucubrations asserts that the Yankee armies are now composed of foreign levies—that it is a notorious fact that a genuine Yankee is seldom to be found in the Yankee ranks—that "the only battle fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first, on the plains of Manassas"—that "on every other field we (the rebels) have met the world in arms—Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss, and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun, whom Yankee trickery and lies could bribe and bring over to make war against us." "The Northern people," adds the *Republican*, "except those who could obtain a profitable office, have staid at home, and in their quiet way grown rich in preying upon the army and the public treasury. When the time comes for *them* to fight, we shall have a close of the war, for they have no idea of exposing their precious carcases to the peril of Southern bullets."

Now, the question of *brag* may be a question for argument and for differences of opinion; but the composition of our armies as regards nationality, is a matter of *fact*, about which the rebel *Republican* is all wrong. The facts in the case are directly the opposite of the rebel assertions. Instead of the truth being that "the only battle fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first, on the plains of Manassas," the fact is that at the beginning of the war, the army was very much more largely composed of foreign-born citizens than it is now. We have no precise statistics on the subject; but we venture to say that the estimate is very nearly correct, and will be justified by every one familiar with the facts, that at the time of the battle on the plains of Manassas, at least one-third of the men composing the Army of the Potomac were of foreign birth—Irish, Germans, Scotch, French, Italians, &c. At the time of the Peninsular campaign, the foreign element had very largely decreased; and it has steadily kept on decreasing until the present time. And now, instead of the Virginia armies under GRANT, BUTLER and SHEIRDAN being composed, as the rebel organ says, of "Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss, and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun," we have the authority of one who, from long intercourse with the army is thoroughly acquainted with its composition, for saying that at least *nine-tenths* of the soldiers are native-born sons of the American soil, So that instead of, as formerly, thirty-three soldiers out of every hundred being of foreign birth, there are now but one hundred, or less, out of every thousand.

At the beginning of the war, the great cities of the North quickly poured forth their torrents of men to the battle-field, and the regiments from this and other cities were largely made up of men born abroad; but the bulk of the men in our great armies to-day are not from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston; not from St. Louis, Chicago or Cincinnati; but from the farms, villages and minor towns of the populous North.

In the West, at the present time, the armies under SHERMAN are even more largely composed of native-born men than the armies in the East under Gen. GRANT. In the West, as in the East, at the first, thousands of brave and loyal foreign-born volunteers rushed to the field from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other great cities. But now, we are sure it is not too high an estimate to say that nineteen-twentieths of the soldiers composing the armies operating gloriously in the great valley of the Mississippi, are of American birth.

Those of foreign birth resident in this country are not less interested, and deserve no less honor, in sustaining the American Union, than those born here. The Republic needs and is proud of all its defenders, of whatever nationality. But the matters of fact we are setting forth are in no sense affected by that.

The rebel organ says that when the time comes for the native Northern people to fight, we shall have an end of the war. But that time came a long while ago; and since its arrival the rebels have seen such fighting as has astonished both them and the rest of mankind.

CONFEDERATE CONFESSIONS.—Any one who desires to compare the report of DAVIS' new Finance Minister with that of his War Secretary, will find each an instructive commentary on the other. Mr. TRENHOLM, presenting the exigencies of the Treasury as a subject of public and prayerful meditation, draws attention to the fact that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency, and its depreciation. To protect the soldiers and the poor from the effects of this depreciation in the value of Confederate promissory notes, the Secretary considers a sacred duty; but the desperate nature of his scheme for applying a remedy shows that, sacred as the duty may be, it is not one that is likely to be performed. Taking the tenth part of the farmer's cotton, wheat and corn, at a price less than one-seventh of that which these commodities now bring, and making good the exaction, by certificates of exemption from taxation, *after the war*, may not be exactly the last refuge of the Confederate shysters, but it is certainly a marvelous way of raising the wind. The simple and candid manner in which Mr. TRENHOLM acknowledges that the rebel soldiers are *gouged*, is certainly more to be admired than DAVIS' preposterous statement that he needs no more money till after the 1st of June 1865. And yet we think TRENHOLM might, in his candid humor, have been even more explicit than he was. The rebel soldier, if he gets all that is promised him, gets a fraction over five dollars a year in money which can be said to be *current*. Mr. TRENHOLM, therefore, draws no exaggerated picture of the misery entailed on the rank and file of the rebel army when he says that soldiers' families have been the heaviest sufferers by the depreciation of the currency.

In the report of DAVIS' Secretary of War we find this financial trouble cropping out unwittingly in almost every paragraph. In spite of Mr. SEDDON's boast that Arkansas, Florida and Alabama have been recovered to the Confederacy during the year, that Louisiana has been in great part overrun again by rebel troops, and that LEE has successfully defended Petersburgh and Richmond, SEDDON's report is the most feeble attempt to keep up appearances it is possible to conceive. Take these points elaborated at inordinate length: *Supplies for the rebel army can no longer be purchased by the rebel commissariat.* The farmers absolutely refuse to sell to DAVIS on any terms. A system of impressment is, therefore, an essential contingent of the military administration of the Confederacy. Again, at the rate at which DAVIS pays his conscripts—$5 a year—the armies are not sufficiently filled. In fact—although it is undesirable—it may become necessary to use the negroes as soldiers, since they can be had for nothing, and since the United States Government employ them. Further, the cavalry of the rebel army has become disorganized for want of supplies, the members of that branch of the service being required to furnish their own horses.

We might draw further from Mr. SEDDON to illustrate Mr. TRENHOLM, and *vice versa*. But it is needless. The real truth comes out of both of them unwittingly. It is left to DAVIS himself to do the unconditional lying, and he does it.

Sanitary Reform in New-York.

Now that the excitement and confusion of the election campaign are over, it becomes all good citizens of New-York, of whatever party, to begin to look to matters near home.

New-York, as we all know, is the worst governed, the dirtiest, the least agreeable, considering its very favorable position, of all civilized cities. A serious effort has been made by a most intelligent and practical body of men—the Citizens' Association—to reform the city: to purify its government and expose its corruptions; to enlighten the masses and gather their influence in a body against our evils; to promote sanitary improvements and aid in advancing the rate of health of the city. For the time in which they have been working, this Association have been wonderfully successful. But they ought to accomplish more—they should have the united support of the best men of all parties. Their effort is an organized solid movement to improve our local affairs. They have districted the city for this object. They employ agents in every ward; they have called large meetings of laboring men and mechanics, and have deeply interested them in the questions of city reform. Their legal committees and sanitary advisers are the first gentlemen in law and sanitary science; and they hope with their aid to form bills which shall really command approval before our Legislature, and promote reform in this much-suffering city,

How much their sanitary efforts are needed, will be best seen by consulting the recent reports of the City Inspector. "The causes of the excessive mortality," says the report for 1861, "must be sought for in this city, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode; in the contracted alleys, in the under-ground, smoky and pestilential cellars; the tenement-house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cooks, eats and sleeps in a single room, without light or ventilation, surrounded with filth, in an atmosphere foul, fetid and deadly."

In May last the Inspector reported again that the city had never been in so filthy a condition at that season of the year; and that "the mortality, from the 1st of March, had been largely on the increase, until it had reached a point of fearful magnitude." For a single week in April *one hundred and forty* more deaths were reported than in the corresponding week of the previous year.

The condition of the streets since have not improved, and one has only to walk through the First, or Fourth, or Fifth, or Eleventh Wards, to appreciate what material and stimulus for disease are scattered all over our poorer wards. The causes of our excessive mortality will also be understood, if the following statistics be duly considered, furnished by a late report of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police:

"The total number of tenement-houses is given at 12,374, with a population of 401,376, of whom 22,095 live in cellars—a subterraneous population large enough for a small city in itself. A little more than two-thirds of the houses, namely, 8,546, with a population of 253,901, are provided with good means of escape in case of fire, while 3,801 houses, inhabited by 125,380 persons, are deficient in this respect. The ventilation of 8,126 houses, containing 238,113 persons, is reported as good, and 4,221 houses, containing 141,168 persons, are badly ventilated. The following is an exhibit of the number of cubic feet to each person:

	No. Houses.	Population.
Having from 100 to 300..........	1,909	62,998
Having from 300 to 400..........	3,031	102,348
Having from 400 to 500..........	2,560	78,751
Having from 500 to 600..........	1,661	48,342
Having from 600 to 700..........	1,100	31.752
Having from 700 to 800..........	798	22,281
Having from 800 to 1,000..........	1,288	32,809
Total..........................	12,347	379,281

"Of slaughter-houses we have the following exhibit: The number of slaughter-houses in the city is 187, of which 40 are reported as in bad condition. The number of beeves slaughtered per week is given as 2,555; of small stock, 9,262; of swine, 13,205; total per week, 25,222; grand total per year, 1,311,544. Akin to slaughter-houses are those sinks of putridity, fat-boiling establishments, of which there are no less than 80 in New-York."

This is a matter, it should be remembered, which does not merely concern the unfortunate poor who suffer directly from these evils. The pestilence engendered in these foul tenement-houses and filthy alleys, flies abroad and penetrates wealthy houses and families far removed. Sickness is no respecter of localities; it is fearfully democratic; and we have no doubt that many of the sad deaths this Summer of typhoid and typhus in far-away, quiet, rural retreats were the harvest of seeds borne by the victims from the pestilential air of New-York.

Something decisive must be done to arrest the fearful mortality in New-York, and to allow us to reap the advantages which we ought to enjoy from this unequaled position and our salubrious climate. The Citizens' Association are attempting to do their part. Every good citizen should aid them.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The appeal which is made through our advertising columns this morning, by members of the Sanitary Commission, is one which we feel assured will not fail, especially in view of the approaching Thanksgiving, to meet a prompt, a generous and a cordial response. The Commission has expended during the past six months over one and a half million dollars, *mainly for supplies for our brave soldiers not otherwise attainable*. If the Commission could have curtailed the outlay, without running the risk of disappointing the hopes of those who had previously relied upon its succor, it would have done so on grounds of financial prudence. But every cent of its outlay has been, as it were, a necessity. No other provision was made to meet the wants which it supplied. And our loyal citizens must be prepared to hear—as we are sure they will hear with no sordid misgiving—that the Commission must be *reinforced* to carry on its good work. Let us ask our readers to turn to the appeal of Dr. BELLOWS and his colleagues.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Union League will be held in this city to-morrow. Cards of admission furnished delegates by applying to Col. BEARD.

Lieutenant-General Scott

Once more begs to be spared by correspondents—principally applicants for autographs—as he cannot answer one in thirty of the letters he receives.

CONNECTICUT.

Union Rejoicings in Bridgeport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Red White and Blue Club of this place resolved to-night, instead of having an illumination in honor of the great Union victory, to fire a grand salute of one hundred guns next Friday noon, and distribute substantial comforts among the families of soldiers residing in this city, and are now raising patriotic fund for that purpose.

Grand Celebration in New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Union men of New-Haven are now celebrating the recent Union victory by parading the streets with music, torchlight, Union lanterns and banners of various descriptions, under the direction of B. NOYES, Chief Marshal, and calling upon citizens who have been prominent in the late canvass, viz.: O. F. Winchester, L. Candee, Hon. N. D. Sperry, Hon. J. Woodruff, Judge Francis Wayland, Hon. Wm. W. Boardman, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Hon. E. Foster, Hon. D. R. Wright, Hon. E. C. Scranton, C. S. Bushnell, Esq., Hon. H. B. Harrison, and His Honor Morris Tyler, Mayor of the city. Houses are finely decorated and illuminated, and the Union people are enjoying the celebration finely. Many of the above-named made speeches, which were warmly applauded.

Republican Celebration at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Republicans are celebrating their late political victory to-day. All the city bells are to be rung from 12 to 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there is to be a mass meeting at the City Hall, to be addressed by able speakers. In the evening a procession and general illumination will end the glorification.

KANSAS ELECTION.

A One-sided Affair—Reported Election of the Lane State Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.

A dispatch from St. Joseph says LINCOLN received about 20,000 votes in Kansas and MCCLELLAN 1,500.

It is also stated that CRAWFORD is elected Governor and CLARK Congressman.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Eastern papers speak of there having been no opposition to the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket in West Virginia. Such was not the case. A MCCLELLAN electoral ticket was in the field, headed by G. W. SUMMERS. Returns show overwhelming majorities for LINCOLN in every county except Wetzel.

Accident on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

In the accident of Saturday night, on the Delaware River, only four persons were drowned, including HORACE JONES and LYMAN STOKES, of New-York, and CHARLES HEKKESHEIMER. Search has been made for the bodies.

Bank Nationalization.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Directors of the Suffolk Bank have voted to surrender its charter, and organize under the National Banking Law.

Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 33°.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Despondent over Lincoln's Re-Election—A Fight at the Spottiswood House.

Correspondence of the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

"You will always have observed that when the enemy shows signs of weakness manifested through the treachery of their deserters, it is a sure precursor of something being in the wind. The news of LINCOLN's reëlection was received by the rebels yesterday, and it caused a great depression of feeling. I was told this morning that over eight hundred deserters came over in a body. This hegira took place on the extreme right of the rebel position. They were marched up to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General and related the same tail of sadness and woe that hangs over the doomed city of Richmond.

It seems that a number of these deserters were fresh from Richmond, not having been absent from there over twenty hours. Despite all the predictions of the Northern press, the assertions of which had been canvassed most thoroughly, the rebel authorities believed the triumph of MCCLELLAN a sure thing. The Houses of Congress so believed, and now they find their fallacy. Added to the hopelessness of their cause, which is now rendered doubly sure, the Houses of Congress are divided on the question of the employment of negro soldiers in the army.

Many quarrels have already privately arisen, and many more are likely to arise. The Spottiswood House was the scene of a fight on Sunday last between a member from Georgia and one from Virginia, the latter maintaining that negroes should be armed, the former that they should not. The Georgian threatened a division of the Confederacy, and said he would be upheld by his constituents. DAVIS' opinion on the subject is not known; he vacillates between assent and dissent.

The Richmond papers advise it by all means, and are using such pungent language as to see no hope for their success unless it is immediately done.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen—News from South and Central America—Half a Million in Gold.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, SEABURY, from Aspinwall 5th inst., with mails, passengers and specie to D. C. ALLEN, convoyed by the United States steamer *Grand Gulf*, arrived here yesterday.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

SPECIE LIST.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
H. Cohn & Co.	$43,900	Order	16,130
Scholle Bros.	27,900		
J. H. Coghill & Co.	7,000	Total	$469,634
J. B. Newton & Co.	42,000	ASPINWALL.	
A. Rich & Bro.	13,500	Ribon & Munoz	$1,650
J. Strauss & Co.	44,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,200
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,600	Morrice Price	272
W. T. Coleman & Co.	30,000	J. R. Espriella	250
De Witt, Kettle & Co.	18,000	Tiffany & Co.	1,648
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,000	Total	$7,020
		Total from S. Fr.	$469,634
Wells, Fargo & Co.	124,702		
Lees & Waller	52,500	Grand total	$476,654

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

The British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 16th, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th of October. The news is unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The attempt at revolution, under URBINO, seems to have failed. His forces, after a combat at Macíala, had retired. The Colombian Government had disarmed the forces on the frontier, intended to assist the Ecuadorian revolt.

PERU.

The old Ministry being unable to satisfy the clamors of the new party, a new one has been installed, which does not seem to please any better. The fact is, the position of Peru in relation to Spain is one beyond the cure of ministers or doctors. She refused the propositions of Spain for the settlement of the pending questions, and Spain is not likely to propose anything else more satisfactory to Peruvian pride. Unless the Government of Peru shall abate somewhat her resolution, the Spaniards will hold the Chinchas, and perhaps appropriate them permanently. The new Ministry is composed of the following names: Presidente del Consejo y Ministro de Guerra y Marina General de Brigada, D. JOSE ALLENDE; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Dr. D. PEDRO J. CALDERON; Ministro de Gobierno, Dr. D. EVARISTO GOMEZ SANCHEZ; Ministro de Hacienda, Dr. D. PEDRO M. GARCIA; Ministro de Justicia, Instruccion, &c., Dr. D. MANUEL A. ZARATE.

The Minister of Relations, under date of Oct. 16, published a circular to the diplomatic corps, in which he reiterates the language of his predecessor that the law giving the Executive Power authority to hostilize Spain will be put in force in case an honorable settlement cannot be had.

The American Congress at Lima had held several preparatory sessions, "at which the greatest harmony prevailed, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested to maintain the rights of Peru in the question with Spain." The Congress, which was to have been installed on the 15th, will be composed of the following distinguished persons: For Chili, Señor D. Manuel Montt; for la Republica Arjentina, Señor D. Domingo F. Sarmiento; for Venezuela, Señor D. Antonio L. Guzman; for los Estados Unidos de Colombia, Señor D. Justo Arosemena; for Bolivia, Señor D. Pedro J. Benavente; for Peru, Señor D. José G. Paz-Soldan; for Guatemala, Gen. P. A. Herran, of Colombia; for Salvador, Señor Mariano Arosemena, of Panama; for Ecuador, Señor D. Vicente Piedrahita; for Brazil, Señor A. Carnhagen.

The Spanish frigates *Blanca*, *Berenguela* and the war-steamer *Vad Rosa* were at Rio Janeiro the last of August, and were daily expected at Callao to reinforce the Spanish squadron.

New explorations of the tributaries of the Amazon toward the Eastern Andes had been made by the steamer *Moronas*, with great satisfaction to the explorers. It is calculated that by improving a little the road and track between Lima and Cerro de Pasco, and thence to the River Mayro, a navigable tributary of the Amazon, the land voyage may be made from the Pacific, or from Lima to Mayro, in seven days; from Mayro to Para in seven days; and from Para to England in twelve days—twenty-six days from Lima to England. With a railroad from Lima to Mayro, ninety leagues, the voyage from Lima to England can be made in nineteen to twenty days.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet. The legislative body is occupied in discussing the question of aid to Peru, in case the latter gets into a war with Spain, and in debating the commercial treaty between the two Republics.

CHILI.

Congress was to assemble in extraordinary session on the 20th of October. Merchants and shippers having protested against coal being made contraband of war, the Government had ordered that English or other foreign cargoes of coal in its ports be exempted from the decree, and the detained vessels had been expedited to Peru.

Capitalists are discussing the various railway schemes. A railway from Tulcahuano to Chilian is a favorite project. The survey for the extension of the Southern Railroad has been completed, and a branch line is under survey that will connect San Felipe with the Central Railroad. The double line of electric telegraph between Valparaiso and Santiago would be opened in a few days.

The project of a breakwater at Valparaiso would in all probability be carried out.

Don F. IGNACIO OSSA, a distinguished and wealthy resident of Valparaiso, is dead.

The bureau at Valparaiso publishes the following statistics of the port:

Exports in the year 1861-3	$62,462,918
Imports in the year 1861-3	54,390,546
Difference in favor of exports	$8,072,372
Import duties in the same period	$9,625,605
Export duties in the same period	1,686,860
Total amount	$11,312,465

Revenue of Chili in 1863.

Returns from customs	$4,258,534
Returns from other sources	2,441,125
Total amount	$6,700,659

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Mendoza are to the 1st of October. There is no news worth quoting, except that in the Province of Rioja a rich quicksilver mine had been found.

In Uruguay the war between the Blancos and Colorados still continues.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer, *Salvador*, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 30th ult. She brought 2,370 packages of merchandise.

GUATEMALA.

Dates from this State are to the 16th ult. A new road is to be made from the Peten Lake to the Cascade of Garoutt, on the frontier of British Honduras, which, it is expected, will offer great facilities for agriculturists in Guatemala in transporting their produce to a shipping port on the Atlantic.

President CARRERA has been traveling in some of the departments of the country, making suggestions to the people for improving the roads and increasing agriculture. He was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. A fine stone bridge has been completed across the river Ican, in the department of Vera Paz, which will much facilitate travel and trade.

The *Gaceta Oficial* declares the letter published by Gen. BARRIOS, in the *New-York Continental*, purporting to have been written by President CARRERA to President DUENAS, of Salvador, to be a forgery. This letter favored European protection on this continent, and annexation to the MAXIMILIAN empire, I believe.

SALVADOR.

Great preparations are making for the annual fair at San Miguel, to be held on the 18th of this month. It is expected the indigo crop will yield as much as last year. The coffee crop this year in Salvador will be large, considering that the culture is a new one in that State. The coffee of Salvador is not equal in quality to the coffee of Costa Rica, but, nevertheless, is superior to most of the coffees in the West Indies. The sugar crop this year is estimated at fifty thousand quintals. The indigo crop will probably reach to fifteen thousand ceroons of one hundred and fifty pounds each, making a value of over two million dollars. The people are also turning their attention to cotton-growing, and it is estimated the product this year will produce over half a million of dollars.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from this Republic are to the 28th October. Congress voted unanimously the following resolves:

1st. That the will of the Costa Rican people, confirmed in all its acts, in the institutions which it has acquired and in all the phases of its political career during forty years of self-government, is to preserve its independence and liberties as the most precious and indispensable condition of its existence.

2d. That its republican institutions being of equally vital importance to it, and owing to them its welfare, peace, order, progress, and amicable relations with the other free countries of the earth, the Costa Rican people are disposed to guard them as the most sacred deposit which the founders of the Republic confided to it, and to sustain them as the most inestimable benefit which Providence has conceded to this part of the American Continent.

PANAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 5 1864.

We have dates to October 4 from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, but there is nothing new.

In Panama, the newspapers and authorities the past week, have been ventilating the question of the right of the United States and France to pass armed troops over the Isthmus, without special authority from this Government—and they have succeeded in very much "muddling" the question. By the treaties of alliance between the South American Republics of 1825, it is agreed that no Power intending to make war on any one of these States, shall be permitted to pass troops for that purpose across the territory of the others. This alone would shut out France from the privilige of passing troops over this Isthmus to make war on Mexico. It is also believed that under the article of the treaty of the United States with New-Granada, now Colombia, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus, the former Power is bound, if called upon, to protect the latter against a forcible attempt on the part of the troops of any nation to cross the Isthmus. I believe, however, the French do not claim the right, but only, as in the case of the transport *La Saone*, last week, to pass unarmed sailors and marines across as simple passengers, to relieve an equal number sent home. In the case of the United States, the whole question is settled by the special permission given in June last by the President of this Republic, to pass troops over destined for California, and of course from California back to the Atlantic States.

The flagship *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are in port. The steam-sloop *Narragansett* left a few days since for New-York.

The United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*, Capt. RAMSOM arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d, a few hours after the *Ocean Queen*. The *Grand Gulf* was detained by an accident to her cylinder head. It was repaired at the company's shop at Aspinwall, and the vessel will leave in company with the *Ocean Queen* this evening.

The *Sacramento* this morning brings 458 passengers and some freight. She has $600,000 in gold for England and $450,000 for New-York. The railroad company's vessels, the *Bolivia*, *Xantho*, *Drummond*, and *American Eagle* are now at Aspinwall discharging. Also the British propeller *Mexican*, from Liverpool.

Some more Indian graves have been discovered in the district of Gualaca, and it is hoped will be found to contain many golden images like those discovered some years since in our province of Chiriqui.

Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, one of the few remaining signers of the Declaration of Independence of this republic from Spain, has been appointed Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador to the American Congress at Lima. This republic will thus have three of her citizens in the Congress, viz., Don MARIANO for Salvador, his son, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, for Colombia, and Gen. HERRARA, formerly Minister at Washington, for Guatemala.

Capt. SELFIDGE, Commander of the navy-yard at Mare Island, is a passenger for New-York.

Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, Manager of the Panama Railroad, is also a passenger on the *Ocean Queen*. The marine guard of the flagship *Lancaster*, Lieut. BROWN, will go home on this steamer, having been exchanged.

The reported decree suspending the tonnage-tax on goods in the ports of Aspinwall and Panama, has at last been received, and now I suppose we shall have no more fuss on that subject.

THE ELECTIONS.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	Albany	2,730
Broome	1,948	Clinton	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	368
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	312
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	805
Chemung	174	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	2,000	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,042	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	175
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,018
Franklin	1,150	Rensselear	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,283	Rockland	845
Herkimer	915	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,742	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	250	Seneca	595
Livingston	1,050	Sullivan	550
Madison	2,426	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,832		55,747
Orleans	1,306		
Orange	158		
Onondaga	2,286		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,568		
Otsego	600		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	683		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,310		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,538		
Warren	244		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,762		
Wyoming	1,579		
Yates	1,342		
Total	64,756		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,009.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

POST-OFFICE DELHI, N. Y.,
Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Union majority in this county, according to the returns sent from *all* the towns, is Lincoln 1,041, Fenton 1,121. GEO. B. CANNON, Postmaster.

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Trenton Gazette, Nov. 14.

We republish below the reported majorities in the different counties. Only a very few counties are official—all the others being the first reports received at the different county seats. The official returns, as far as received, vary considerably from the first reports—sometimes increasing, and in other instances diminishing, the reported Democratic majority. We adhere to our expressed opinion, that the Democratic majority will vary very little from 7,000, and we are inclined to believe that it be rather under than over that number. The following table is, probably, as nearly correct as it can be made before the receipt of the official returns, which will be in the course of a week or ten days:

	PRESIDENT, 1864.		GOV. 1862.	
	Union.	Dem.	Ward.	Parker.
Atlantic	65	—	16	—
Bergen	—	881	—	1,050
Burlington	1,145	—	154	—
Camden	571	—	128	—
Cape May	206	—	212	—
Cumberland	632	—	319	—
Essex	154	—	—	1,557
Gloucester	574	—	302	—
Hudson	—	1,982	—	2,628
Hunterdon	—	1,600	—	1,898
Mercer	—	67	—	134
Middlesex	—	690	—	967
Monmouth	—	1,393	—	1,384
Morris	—	356	—	421
Ocean	488	—	116	—
Passaic	160	—	—	474
Salem	86	—	—	318
Somerset	—	391	—	738
Sussex	—	1,540	—	1,958
Union	—	488	—	694
Warren	—	1,716	—	1,629
Total majority	4,071	11,041	1,242	15,839
McClellan's majority		7,063		
Parker's majority				14,597

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's second season opened last evening with the repetition of "Il Poliuto," an opera which we have already noticed, and only yesterday referred to when speaking of Madame ZUCCHI and Signor MASSIMILIANI. We have nothing to add on the present occasion. The performance was an average one—not so good as the first and second representations—which were unusually brilliant—but still satisfactory in every general respect. There was a full and fashionable house.

To-night, (Tuesday,) DONIZETTI's opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be played with Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. MORENSI, Sig. LOTTI, Sig. BELLINI, Sig. SUSINI, &c., in the cast.

Five Hundred Indignant Ladies.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Who is responsible for the invitation given by "The New-York Young Men's Republican Union" to the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, the 11th, as advertised in the following words, viz:

"Music will be provided, and arrangements made for the accommodation of ladies, who will be admitted at the 3d-av. door, with their escorts, at 7 o'clock. The principal door on Astor place will be opened at 7½ o'clock. No tickets required; no seats reserved."

And who is responsible for the non-opening of the Third-avenue door on that evening? If you know please tell us, and present him with the hearty execrations of the five hundred ladies and their attendants, who stood waiting at the Third-avenue door, while by the opening of the Astor-place door at 7:10, the hall was filled to their entire exclusion from seats; a result as completely secured as if it had been deliberately planned.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting at the Union Course, L. I., on Monday.

SUMMARY.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace named b. m. Young Flora	2	2	1	1	1
H. Woodruff named br. m. Belle Boyd	1	1	2	2	2

TIME:

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:49
Second heat	40	1:20½	2:44
Third heat	42	1:26	2:46
Fourth heat	42	1:26	2:46
Fifth heat	42	1:25	2:46½

A finely contested race throughout. *Belle Boyd* was the favorite at starting, at odds of thirty to one on her, and won the two first heats handily. *Flora*, in a close finish, won the third by a head, when she became the favorite at five to four, winning the remaining heats cleverly, and with them the race.

Pigeon Shooting.

Yesterday, several single and sweepstakes matches came off at the shooting grounds attached to Ward's Hotel, Coney Island road. The weather was windy and chilly, notwithstanding which the attendance was quite numerous and highly respectable. The first match shot off was a single match at five birds each, between Messrs. HARTSHORNE and SHERMAN, of Brooklyn, which resulted in the success of the former gentleman, he killing five birds in succession, to his opponent's four. After which several sweepstakes matches were got off among the gentlemen sportsmen present, the majority of which were won by Mr. HUMPHREY HARTSHORNE. Some two hundred pigeons fell victims to the unerring skill of the competitors. A substantial banquet wound up the day's proceedings in a most convivial and social manner. Mr. WARD reserved the last bird for himself, which proved to be a "skimmer;" he, however, brought it down with the precision of a thorough marksman.

A NEW SPECIES OF ROGUERY—HOW SOME OF OUR FAST MEN GET THEIR GOOD CLOTHES.—On Saturday, about noon, a man called at No. —— Concord-st., Brooklyn, saying that a gentleman who boarded there had been run over by a stage in New-York and so seriously injured that he had been conveyed to the hospital, and that he had come for a change of linen and a coat to replace the clothes ruined by the accident. The lady of the house, suspecting that all was not right, questioned him closely, the man giving straightforward answers to every inquiry made and evincing an intimate knowledge of the gentleman, even giving the name of his cousin who roomed with him, and saying that he had been sent for. Deceived entirely by the representations of the man, the lady supplied the articles as requested, only discovering the swindle upon the return of the gentleman in the evening.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Look Out!
MRS. MARY G. HOLMES'S
New Story,
FAMILY PRIDE,
or,
PURIFIED BY SUFFERING,
is ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
also contains
A Splendid Poem by
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
entitled
SHERIDAN'S HARVESTING.
The
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
Also contains a large number of Splendid Sketches and Poems, making the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
The Best Story and Sketch Paper published.
For Sale Everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Burnett's Original Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing in the world.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per pot or box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE best Fire Proof Safes in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Weed Sewing Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 606 Broadway, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. Sales Office, No. 198 Greenwich-st. For sale by all Druggists.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment. An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

SCHLOSSER—WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, PHILIP SCHLOSSER and SARAH A., daughter of Daniel Williamson, all of this city.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Monday, Nov. 14, GEORGE LOVEGROVE, infant son of David H. and Martha Bishop, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 208 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COOKE.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 13, GEORGIANA ELIZABETH, wife of the late William R. Cooke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

COOPER.—On Friday, Nov. 11, at Hastings on Hudson, WILLIAM S. COOPER, of this city, aged 82 years.

His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DORRANCE.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, on board the U. S. steamer *Sebago*, off Mobile, from a wound received in an engagement on the same day, Ensign CHARLES B. DORRANCE, in the 26th year of his age, son of the late Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

DREW.—At Winchester, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Capt. JOHN D. P. DREW, of the 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., of a wound received in the battle of Cedar Creek, aged 27 years.

DUDLEY.—Of consumption, on Sunday, Sept. 25, at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage from Manila to New-York, THOMAS COCHRAN DUDLEY, eldest son of Gilman and Margaret Dudley, of Hastings-on-the Hudson, N. Y., aged 34 years and 6 months.

☞ Boston and Concord, N. H., papers please copy.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, THOMAS COIT, only child of Andrew M. and Mary A. Fanning, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, from the house of his grandfather, Mr. J. C. Fanning, No. 82 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOX.—On Monday, Nov. 14, HARRIET JANE NORA, the only child of Barry and Mary Fox, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., at 2½ o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, REBECCA A., wife of Benjamin B. Gregory, and eldest daughter of William C. and Amelia M. Barber, aged 21 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 14, JAMES JOHNSTON, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

MEAD.—At Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va., of bronchitis, SIDNEY M. MEAD, Company B, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, son of Sarah E. and the late Henry W. Mead, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and any members of his regiment in the city, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Green and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

POTTER.—At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 10, MARIA S., wife of E. L. Potter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 34 years.

RANGES.—In this city, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, APPOLONIA, wife of John Ranges, aged 34 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner 6th-av. and 15th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 13, RICHARD J. SMITH, President of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALTON.—On Monday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM E. S. WALTON, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Wm. H. Walton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 224 West 32d-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 13, CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, aged 39 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 226 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WILSEY.—In Bergen, N. J., MARGARET, widow of the late Dr. F. L. Wilsey, aged 66 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
GEO. M. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH
is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Genuine manufactured only by GEO. W. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton st., formerly No. 483 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!! If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
JOHN SUMNER.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES. Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THANKSGIVING DINNER TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Getty's Building, Trinity-place, in the rear of Trinity Church, is now open for the reception of such articles as persons think proper to send. As the time of forwarding is near, the committee would esteem it as a favor if those persons having small parcels would notify them at once, that packing-boxes and barrels may be ready to put them in.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE using 100 gallons of gas per day in extracting teeth, making it fresh every day, and affording entire satisfaction to patients. No pain. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

EXCELSIOR WEATHER STRIP.—THOROUGHLY excludes wind, rain, snow and dust, from windows and doors. The lowest in price, prettiest in style and most effective in operation of any in use. For sale or applied by E. S. & S. TORREY, Sole Agents, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

S. R. WELLS, EDITOR OF PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, will lecture on *Mental Hygiene*, at Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway, THIS EVENING.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE CHURCHES.—At a full quarterly meeting of the Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, just held at Washington, the question of serious retrenchment of the operations of the Commission was for four days discussed in all its bearings. It appeared that the disbursements had been for the six months just past, $263,000 per month, principally for supplies not otherwise obtainable, and very largely for antiscorbutics, always among the chief needs of great armies. The most anxious scrutiny failed to show the board that any considerable lessening of this outlay could be made without a large increase of avoidable misery among our exposed and often cruelly suffering soldiers. Notwithstanding careless rumors, irresponsible impeachments, and even occasional military or medical misgivings as to the necessity, at this period of the war, of looking to the people to supply, through their own almoner of physical relief, the United States Sanitary Commission, what the military organization of the army might be expected to furnish, it is nevertheless a solid fact, that just as much need exists this very moment for outside succor and relief as ever did; and that, on the whole, the needless and avoidable suffering has increased rather than diminished during the last six months.

The United States Sanitary Commission announces to the Country, and especially to the Churches, that four or five months at its present necessary rates of expenditure, will exhaust its whole resources; and that it must even now consider the necessity of drawing its laborious and humane work to a close, if the public permits its liberality to be frittered away in manifold directions; if its storehouses are not filled by the systematic activity of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, in all parts of the land; if its treasury is not replenished by steady streams, or if the ruinous impression is allowed to prevail that it has all the means it requires, and is really compelled to seek out means of usefulness, instead of being always pressed with calls which it cannot prudently answer. The people must themselves decide whether this vast charity, known abroad and at home, in the army, and among the sick and wounded, after three and a half years of trial and labor, which has cost scores of lives among its own faithful and fearless agents, now by fever, and now by bullets, shall dwindle—lose authority to express the peoples' benevolent and humane will, to criticise and amend the evils always threatening or cursing the sick and wounded—or rapidly wind up its affairs; or enjoy the sympathy and support of the American people to the end of the war, doing more and better all the time for those noble heroes and martyrs who peril and sacrifice their health and their lives for us all.

IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, WE BEG THE CHURCHES TO EMPHASIZE THEIR SYMPATHY WITH THE BODILY SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS, BY A UNIVERSAL COLLECTION, TO BE TAKEN UP FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION ON THE APPROACHING THANKSGIVING.

We beseech the Soldiers' Aid Societies everywhere to resume their contributions in kind, reorganizing at once for the Winter's work. We beg our wealthy citizens, we beg all our citizens, poor or rich, to give something *monthly*, while the war lasts, to the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Only so can its great and glorious work go on effectually to the end of the war. The responsibility of allowing this national charity to dry up, or dwindle away, will rest heavily on the American people, if they yield to sloth, to ignorance, or to mere baseless misgivings. If the whole people knew, as we know, the mercy, the pity, the succor of which the United States Sanitary Commission is the agent and the almoner, they would suffer their houses to burn down and live in their barns sooner than withhold the utmost means now called for toward relieving the sufferings or protecting the interests of our heroic soldiers.

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington, D. C.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, California.
GEO. T. STRONG, New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.
R. C. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. BURNET, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Washington, D. C.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, Louisville, Ky.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT, Boston, Mass.
Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS, Philadelphia, Penn.
CHARLES J. STILLE, Philadelphia, Penn.
E. B. McCAGG, Chicago, Ill.
NEW-YORK, No. 823 Broadway, Nov. 8, 1864.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.
Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES. Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN, Fine gold, new styles, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INTERNAL REVENUE—
VIIITH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 249 FOURTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Joint Resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain "open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same," for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof at my office above designated. And further, that immediately after the expiration of ten days (excluding Sundays) from the date hereof, to wit, on the 26th day of November, 1864, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor Fifth District, N. Y.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Hamilton Insurance Company, called in consequence of the sudden death of the President, which took place at his residence on Sunday, Nov. 13, D. D. Whiting, Esq., was called to the chair. The following resolutions were offered by William Miles, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this board have learned with deep regret of the sudden demise of its President, RICHARD J. SMITH, and that we look upon his death as a loss deeply to be deplored, in public as well as in private life.

Resolved, That in the demise of our late President, we recognize the death of a citizen of high moral worth, an honest man, as well as a general and trusty friend.

Resolved, That the members of this board meet at the office to-morrow, Nov. 15, at the hour of 1½ o'clock, and proceed in a body to the St. John's M. E. Church, for the purpose of paying the last token of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and condolence to the relatives of deceased, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Dr. TRALL; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary, Table of contents and index complete. $4 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW GHOST BOOK!!
SPECTROPIA;
or,
SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS,
Showing, without apparatus or machinery,
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1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
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EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864. At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. By order of Ellis S. Potter, Esq., Executor of Estate of Samuel Udell, deceased.

Norfolk-st.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 69 Norfolk-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. The buildings consist of a two-story and attic brick-front house in front, and a four-story brick house on the rear. Lot 25x100, with alley-way of about three feet on the southerly side.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON SPRING-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Esq., Referee.

Spring-st.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with alley privileges, known as No. 207 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

Eighth-st.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) 120 feet west of 2d-av. Lot 26x112.10.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &C.—HARRY C. COOKE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, window curtains, carved rosewood suite in brocatel, rich carved etageres, sofa bedsteads, mahogany sofas, lounges, dressing bureaus, cane chairs, cribs, oval mirrors, upright piano, oil-cloths, tables, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 Shares American Telegraph Company.

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Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10½ A. M., or 3¼ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 1½ miles from Red Bank, and 8 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.
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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 86 2d-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN Bond-st., having more room than they need, would let two bedrooms and front sitting-room, furnished, on second floor, to two single gentlemen, without board; unexceptionable references required. Address A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT BOARD DESIRED by a young man and his mother; private family preferred. Address for three days, stating terms, &c., J. H. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A SITting-room and bed-room with board, somewhere between 10th and 20th sts. Address Box No. 976 Post-office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

I. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing by contract in such quantities from time to time as may be required for use at the depot until the 30th of June next, the following articles of Stationery:

Letter paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 pounds to the ream.
Foolscap paper, white, ruled, first class, 12 pounds to the ream.
Blotting paper, white, first-class, 100 pounds to the ream.
Folio Post, white, ruled, first-class, 24 pounds to the ream.
Envelopes, white, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle's.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal wafers, boxes.
Sealingwax, best English, small stick.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Arnold's chemical writing fluid.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Copying.
Red Ink, David's No. 3.
Ink-stands.
Paper-holders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office tape, best linen.
Memorandum books.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 2 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 3 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 4 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 5 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 6 quires.

Samples of the above articles, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present, with their bids, a sample of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.,
No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Office Oil Creek Petroleum Company,
Continental Bank Buildings,
No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of The Tarr Farm Petroleum Company
of the City of New-York.

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.

JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
Chas. V. Ware, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

• Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. ....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER ....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. ....New-York.
J. T. SANGER ....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.

10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
Francis B. Antz, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. M. Robertson ....229 Broadway.
William H. Wiley ....260 Washington-st.
Luman B. Wing ....363 South-st.
Stephen B. Brague ....8 Wall-st.
Peter U. Morgan ....237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $36—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of

FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

JOHN PONDER,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to

A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,

from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent, in gold.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

Chatham Bank, New-York, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOS. M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
O. W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
SAM. R. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, Nath. Hayden was unanimously reelected President, and Joseph M. Cooper, Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank,
New-York, Nov. 8, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY FOR directors of this bank, the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:

ABRAM IVES,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WARDROP J. HALL,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,
ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
HENRY R. TREADWELL,
C. B. DELAPIERRE,
ALLAN HAY,
A. MASTERTON,
NATHANIEL WHEELER.

And for Inspectors of next election,
J. K. HACKETT,
MYRON PERRY,
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, ABRAM IVES was unanimously elected President.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Bank Department, Albany, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Bank Department, Albany, Nov. 2, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2.20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
John O'Neil, Secretary.

Mechanics' Banking Association,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—THE ADVERtiser, from California, has mining interests and mines in that State and Nevada, and wishes to raise funds by a sale of part to furnish machinery and improve the property. The mines are among the richest in the world, satisfactory proofs of which will be given; also of the responsibility of the advertiser. Address NEVADA, Box No. 5,489 Post-office.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

MABER WATSON,
JAMES SMITH, } Agents. No. 24 Pine-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at 65 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 57 and 59 Leonard-st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,
Manhattan,
Watson,
Germania,
Rynd Farm,
McKinley,
Guild Farm,
Highgate,
Bergen Coal and Oil,
Consolidated,
Story and McClintock,
Northern Light,
Alleghany,
Oceanic,
Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM BOARD.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

ROCKLAND PETROLEUM CO.,
EAST SANDY CREEK,
VENANGO CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK 50,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $10 EACH.
Organized under the Laws of New-York.
STOCK FULL PAID—NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The lands of this company are equal to the oil lands in any part of Venango County, not excepting Oil Creek and its tributaries; and the oil obtained in this locality is the heavy or lubricating kind. A large number of wells are now being bored on the East Sandy and its tributaries, several of which are completed and are now yielding from 100 to 160 barrels each per day.

A limited number of shares may be obtained at the low price of $2 per share, if applied for soon, at the office of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, No. 48 Exchange-place, where books of subscription are now opened.

TRUSTEES:

THADDEUS SHERMAN,
GEORGE F. CAMMANN,
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
LORENZO M. ARNOLD.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCK,
Railway Securities of every description,
Farm Mortgage Bonds,
County Bonds Issues for Bounties, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,
Isaac Bemheimer,
Isaac O. Barker,
Henry Cohn,
Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $66,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 323, 286, 307, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 422, 479, 491, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 686, 703, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1606, 1631, 1668, 1711, 1860, 1863, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. Goettelle, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS:

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,268 New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

---

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River Depot, in Boston, on Thursday, 4th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND SHANK PIN, weighing 3⅝ karrats, a little out of color, with slight flaw, set in gold and black enamel; the stone can be identified by many persons, both in this city and Boston. Any person returning the same to No. 85 Milk-st., Boston, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

HENRY A. HALL.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1864.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

Union Pacific Railroad Company,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
John J. Cisco, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 15, 1864, OF the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] first floor over Park Bank.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS—vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 429 Broadway.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Nov. 26
ETNA........SATURDAY........Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway,
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 23........OCEAN QUEEN........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3........NORTH STAR........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13........COSTA RICA........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. Hildreth,
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.
No freights received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia: Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney.
Sept. 13-law10w.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON,
LEWIS E. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New-York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and name of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is dissolved by mutual consent, such dissolution to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1864.
Dated NEW-YORK, October 31, 1864.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.
STEPHEN F. MASSETT.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.
W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG.
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO WILL open on the 15th November, a day school for young ladies and little girls, at No. 18 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For those sufficiently advanced in French, the whole course of instruction will be in that language. The second and junior classes will follow the regular course of English studies and receive daily lessons in French. References. Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chas. King, Esq., LL.D., F. Cottent, Esq., Eugene Dutilt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Jonbrie, Jersey City: Rev. Dr. Kingston Goddard, Philadelphia, and others. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, No. 24½ 3d-av., Bible House, by Prof RICHARD, established in New-York 20 years. Lessons private.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT to teach music and the English branches, a situation as governess; satisfactory reference given and required. Address W. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, will hold a meeting of delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Cooper Union.
Prof. Hitchcock will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary for the East, and other gentlemen. Dr. Bellows will give an account of his recent experiences among the workers for the soldier in California.
All persons interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers are earnestly invited to be present on this occasion.
ELLEN COLLINS,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ANGELINA POST,
CAROLINE LANE,
CATHERINE NASH,
Committee of Invitation.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.
PROGRAMME.—The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reforms, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.
EVENING SESSIONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "MENTAL HYGIENE."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Herald of Health*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."
THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, will lecture on
"HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."
JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and balladist, will sing at each session.
Admission to the morning session free. To the evening lectures, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST.
$200 REWARD.
Lost, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY night, November 11, a GOLD HUNTING STRAIGHT LINE ANCHOR LEVER WATCH, No. 9,464, James Naidin, maker. The watch is highly valued on account of its associations. The above reward will be paid if returned to BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, and no questions asked.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV., ON SUNDAY, A CHILD'S LOOP engraved Nellie. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to No. 73 St. Mark's place.

LOST.—NOVEMBER 12, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 P. M., a mink-sable MUFF, in a Broadway stage. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at Brook's store, No. 575 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
NINTH TIME THIS SEASON,
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, first time at this theatre, Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
CROWDED HOUSES
gather for
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who, owing to previous engagements to perform in other cities, will be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond
EIGHT NIGHTS MORE.
The farewell nights will be devoted, as far as possible, to a constant variety of performances, offering to the friends and admirers of Mr. Clarke an opportunity of seeing him in many of his popular characters.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
will be presented, Tom Taylor's charming comedy,
BABES IN THE WOOD,
produced with new scenery and appointments.
Beetle (with an uproariously funny drunken scene)
M. J. S. CLARKE,
and Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry........MR. J. S. CLARKE
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
COMBINED PERSONATIONS OF
JOSH BUTTERBY........and........SOLON SHINGLE.
The vast audiences (greater than have ever before crowded this theatre) commanded last week by Mr. Owens' triumphs, offer convincing proof of their ever-freshening attractiveness, and Mr. Wood gladly announces, therefore, a continuation of their brilliant "run"
FOR ANOTHER WEEK AT LEAST.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
OWENS........in........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
OWENS........in........VICTIMS.
Mr. OWENS will
SOON APPEAR IN A NEW ROLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 15,
Will be presented for the first time, the elegant Comedietta in two acts, entitled,
COURT CARDS,
in which Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, B. T. Ringgold and J. H. Stoddard, will appear; after which the comic Musical Drama, the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
produced with a powerful cast, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD........as........ELVIRA
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Holston, T. B. Berry, B. T. Ringold, J. J. Hind, &c.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
is
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
and
ARTEMUS WARD RECEIVES CALLS
at
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY,
where he has positively
NO OBJECTIONS TO SEEING YOU.
N. B.—The Hall is bounded on the north-west by Broadway and the head of Eleventh-street; on the south-east by a yard; on the north-east by a vacant lot, and on the south-west by Grace Church and the Parson's House.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
Open at 7½; commence at 8. Seats reserved without extra charge from 9 till 5.
E. P. HINGSTON, Manager.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS TUESDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
who provoke shouts of laughter and peals of
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
by their wondrous feats of unexampled
SKILL, INTELLIGENCE AND AGILITY.
They appear in conjunction with
MELLVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MLLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMINE COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SEE
HELLER FIX HIS FIEND!
SEE
HELLER'S CHASE OF THE HOBGOBLIN.
SEE
THE MYSTIC SCARLET SPIRIT.
HELLER RIDDLES IT WITH A RAPIER!
HELLER AMPUTATES ITS LIMBS!
THE LEGS of the SPIRIT WALK WIHOUT A BODY!
TRIUMPH!
VICTORY AND CROWDED HOUSES!
HELLER'S SOLO—"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Orchestra Chairs can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

REOPENING OF
SNEDECOR'S GALLERY,
with a choice collection of French, Dusseldorf and American PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st.

DE CORDOVA, "THE OLD MAID."
TO-NIGHT, AT IRVING HALL.
The patented graduated MULIEROMETER, a "WOMAN MEASURE," will be presented and described for the first time on this occasion.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A HIT! A HIT!
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
Pronounced
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Last FOUR DAYS of
COMMODORE NUTT.
He sails for Europe in the steamer *City of Baltimore*, SATURDAY, 19th.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
LAST WEEK OF PROF. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
Praised by the press and applauded by the public.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
HARVEST STORM.
TONY DENIER IN COMIC DANCE.
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
EVENING, AT 7½.
The Great Drama in three acts,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,
WEIGHING TOGETHER ONE TON.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
the engagement of the Charming Young Artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose Perfect Portraiture of her Original Character,
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
in the Beautiful Domestic Drama of
FANCHON
has been crowned with the most
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by the Principal Artists of the Company.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
after a vast outlay and elaborate preparation, will be presented for the first time at this establishment the intensely absorbing Dramatic Romance entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
W. WHEATLEY
AS THE TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA.
THE CAST WILL BE OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH.
The Scenery, Complicated Machinery, Dresses and Appointments entirely New.
THE GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE
will introduce Premiere Danseuses, Double Corps de Ballet, Harlequenaders, etc., etc.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN TROUPE OF GLASS-BLOWERS.
WHICH IS ONE WHICH IS DELIGHTED
BECAUSE THEY HAVE CROWDED HOUSES.
WHO ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE GLASS STEAM ENGINES AND THE ENTERTAINMENTS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 13 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast, including
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Linda.
Mlle. MORENSI.
Signori G. LOTTI.
BELLINI.
SUSINI.
DUBREUL.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, DON GIOVANNI.
with its unparalleled cast.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 18, FAUST.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly produced,
DON SEBASTIANO.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Box Office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, (first subscription night,)
RIGOLETTO.
With the same brilliant cast as in New York.
The sale of secured seats commences this morning in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
The public are respectfully informed that in this
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
may be found the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, which can be seen at the
LOWEST PRICE OF ADMISSION
required for any first-class exhibition in Europe or America.
THE VAST CONGREGATION OF
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
included in this Mammoth Menagerie, embracing
THE RAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM
from the four quarters of the globe, will be found in
INTEREST, VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE,
infinitely to surpass any and all other undertakings of a similar nature ever inaugurated by private enterprise in this or any other country, presenting the
MOST MAGNIFICENT EXPOSITION OF
THE WONDERS OF CREATION
ever offered to the American public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof. LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation.
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS,
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expenditures of the establishment the present season, the price of
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
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No half price. Positively no free list.

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ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS
LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1. "THE OLD MAID."
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday,) NOV. 15.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be obtained at the different bookstores and at the door.

DE CORDOVA. "THE OLD MAID."
TO-NIGHT, AT IRVING HALL.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864,
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in three acts, by M. Dumanoir.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL GIVE HIS New-York course of lectures for 1864 at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 17. Reserved seats at Dickinson's Drug Store, Atlantic-st., Swayne's Book and Pyle's Drug Store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SKATING—AT MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Instructions and practice from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
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manufacturers of square and cottage
PIANO FORTES.
Call and examine these instruments, and we will sell you one if you wish to purchase.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
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FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
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OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

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No. 34 WALKER-ST., New-York.
Our Company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-Forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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Manufactory and Warerooms,
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MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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PIANOS.—FIVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT DECIDED bargains; one parlor grand, made by Chickering, and four others of good city makers. Can be seen at Colton's, No. 724 Broadway. Also, three Plimpton's bedsteads.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE—VERY cheap, seven octaves, at No. 726 Broadway.
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N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVING disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 256 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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MISS SECOR, THE ACCOMPLISHED Clairvoyant, makes known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No. 190 West 27th-st.

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

being towed, began to steam also, and with ful force, gaining, with the *Wackusett*, very fast on our vessels.

The latter continued the chase, and the steamers to run, until they finally went out of sight. Being in shoal water, and losing sight of the fugitive, they gave up the chase at 11:15.

It has been told us that the courage and ardor of the Chief in Command of the corvette, and of the other officers, as well as of the crews, were above all praise.

At the signal to prepare for action, it seemed as if a supernatural power moved those men of the sea.

Not being able to do anything more, the Chief, with his Staff, went on board the steamer *Paraeuse*, leaving the corvette and coal-tender *Rio de Coutasseut*, and entered the port at 3:30 in the afternoon.

The *Florida* was having one of its boilers repaired, the tubes of which were in the marine arsenal.

It is unfortunate that not one of the forts discharged a shot at the Gamboa, by which point the fugitives passed at a third gunshot.

The seaport only fired three blank shots, as a signal to those on land.

Though badly manned, they could have done much damage to the fugitives, but it seems that all were asleep in this moment when the honor of the country was in danger.

It is undeniable that the Americans practiced in our waters and within our port an act of barbarity an act of real piracy. It was treachery to their adversaries, an undeserved insult to us, and a shameful want of proper spirit for a nation which prides itself upon its naval forces.

MONDAY, Oct. 9.

The officers who were on board of the *Florida* on the occasion of when the *Wachusett* so treacherously took her were: Lieutenants, T. K. Porter, S. G. Stone, R. S. Floyd; Masters, D. G. Bryant, T. T. Hunter, Jr.; Surgeon, J. J. Charleton; Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Emory; Chief Engineer, W. S. Thompson; Marine Officer, G. F. Sinclair; First Assistant Engineer, W. Ahern; Second Assistant Engineer, J. B. Brown. Of these it is known that there were killed, Stone, Hunter, Charlton, Thompson and Sinclair. Beside these, there was also a Northern officer, Walter Delany, who was taken at sea, and who was to have been landed here. This officer was killed by a shot from the *Wachusett* as he was rising from his hammock.

On shore there were: the Captain, C. MORRIS: Cadet, T. BARRON, Jr.; Commissary, RICHARD TAYLOR; J. H. DYKE and J. B. KING.

The Board of Trade of New-York had promised a reward of $500,000 to any one who would take or destroy the *Florida*. It is said that the Government also offered a reward; and it is suspected that the Consul and the Commander of the *Wachuset* would not let such a fine chance to make their fortunes pass by.

It is asserted that, as there was a considerable sum received from the English Bank, there was on board of the prize $20,000, and all its correspondence.

The Captain of the *Florida*, in a letter addressed to the President of the province, has protested, in the name of the Government, against the act perpetrated upon that vessel in the waters and under the batteries of the Brazilian nation, reserving for his Government at all times the right to confirm the same protest in the manner that will seem to it most fit and opportune.

The letter states all the facts that have been related in the *Journal da Bahia*, and by the letter it appears that the Commandant tries more to lessen the responsibility in which he stands, as to the loss of the steamer, than to make some serious pretensions.

The Captain denounces the rascality of the Consul in violating the faith of his word given to the President—namely, that no act of hostility would be attempted against the *Florida* in this port.

From another source it has been learned that on shore great excitement existed from the capture of the *Florida*; and it being reported that the American Consul, Mr. WILSON, had given his word that no attempt would be made in port to take the *Florida*, his alleged want of faith led a mob to gather about his house, who smashed the windows and forced the Consul to quit the city. The riot lasted some time, but on the object of the popular antipathy getting out of the way, it subsided. The part of the crew of the *Florida*, some fifty to seventy men; and Capt. MORRIS may have had a hand in the riot, at least the sailors had, it is likely, for they were "on liberty," and were, of course, more or less drunk. It is to be presumed that Capt. MORRIS had too much sense to incite a riot, though in his protest to the Brazilian Government, he speaks bitterly of the broken word of the Consul.

No details of this riot are yet given by any paper that has come to hand, so that the bare fact is all that can be added to the full details of the capture of the *Florida*.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Official Reports of Admiral Porter and Commander Macomb—Twenty-two Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms and Thirty-seven Prisoners Taken—Particulars Respecting the Rebel Ram Albemarle—Report of the Official Inspection of Her Damages.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Nov. 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you the report of Commander W. H. MACOMB in relation to the capture of the batteries and town of Plymouth, N. C., which place, with all its defences, was captured from our land forces some time last Spring.

This was a very gallant affair and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome finishing stroke after the blowing up of the ram.

The fruits of the capture are twenty-two cannon, thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stand of arms and more being picked up daily.

The flags of the fort and of the *Albemarle* and a large amount of ammunition were also taken. * *

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SHAMROCK,
OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 24th ult. I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, N. C., and the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place, and some prisoners, besides a quantity of provisions. The following is a report of the action:

After the return of Lieut. W. B. CUSHING from his expedition to blow up the *Albemarle* at Plymouth, I determined on making an attack on the batteries defending that town. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., the vessels under my command in Albemarle Sound got under way at about a quarter past eleven A. M., and proceeded up the Roanoke River in the following order: *Commodore Hull, Shamrock, Chicopee, Otsego, Wyalusing* and *Tacony*, the *Valley City* being sent at the same time up the Middle River, which joined the Roanoke above Plymouth, in order to cut off any vessels or supplies the rebels might attempt to carry out in that direction.

At about twelve o'clock M. we came within range of the lower batteries protecting the town, upon which we opened fire, which was returned. We continued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, at a point opposite the batteries, by two schooners sunk one on each side of the wreck of the *Southfield*, which together formed a barrier that could only have been passed with great danger, if at all. I therefore made signal to return, which was accordingly done, and the vessels ran out of the river at 2 P. M., with the exception of the *Valley City*, which vessel, having heard the firing commence and cease, and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roanoke River to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired on, and then returned, reaching the sound about 10 P. M.

On the morning of the 30th ult., having been informed that there was sufficient water in the Middle River, I determined to blockade the enemy at Plymouth by going up that river and gaining the Roanoke above the town, knowing that the rebels had no more vessels to sink in the channel, and therefore that I should have only the batteries to contend against should I advance from that direction. I got under way in the *Shamrock*, following the tug *Bazley*, Acting-Ensign M. D. AMES, commanding, having Mr. ALFRED EVERETT, the pilot of the *Wyalusing*, on board, and followed by the *Otsego, Wyalusing, Tacony* and *Commodore Hull*, in the order in which their names are mentioned. The *Chicopee* and *Valley* were not present, the following having been sent by me the night before to Newbern for repairs, and the latter being on the way to Hampton Roads, Va., with Lieut. W. B. CUSHING and his dispatches, both having started before I had decided on ascending the Middle River. By the good piloting of Mr. EVERETT the vessels got safely through into the Roanoke River at about 4 o'clock P. M. I left the *Commodore Hull* in the Middle River to prevent the enemy from laying torpedoes there.

On our way through Middle River we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2,640 to 1,700 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the *Roanoke*, on account of the extreme narrowness and the curves of the Middle River, but, to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channel, I dropped in within short range of the one hundred-pounder Parrotts, and shelled him for an hour or so. Early on the morning of the 31st ult., having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle River for the *Commodore Hull*, and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A. M. the *Commodore Hull* arrived, and I stationed her at the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead. At about 9 A. M. the United States steamer *Whitehead* came up the Middle River, having on board stores for the vessels in Albemarle Sound, from the naval depot at Newbern. As her 100-pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed to the *Shamrock* and the *Belle* to the *Otsego*, (all on the port side,) to keep the vessels in motion, in case their engines should be damaged. We also had the steam blown off the starboard boilers of all the double-enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the stop-valve between the two boilers of each ship closed, so that there was no steam in the starboard boilers, but the water in them being warm, it could be got up in a short time.

At 9½ o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signalized to the *Commodore Hull* to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signalizing the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as we came in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the *Commodore Hull* and the *Shamrock*. As I neared the batteries I gave the order "Go ahead fast," and we were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle pits and field pieces by grape and cannister from the ships, which we poured in very heavily.

The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be mild; but as the *Shamrock* passed them one of her shells exploded in their magazine, which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks. This evidently caused a panic among the rebels, for from that time their fire slackened, and at length ceased altogether.

I then made signal to cease firing and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, under Lieut. DUER, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them) took about a dozen prisoners and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batteries.

It gives me great gratification to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commanding officers engaged, viz.: Lieut.-Com. H. F. Arnold, of the *Otsego*; Lieut.-Com. Early English, of the *Wyalusing*; Lieut.-Com. N. S. Truxton, of the *Tacony*; Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*; Acting Master J. G. Green, of the tug *Belle*; Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, and Acting Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug *Bazley*, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe fire, and pouring into the rebel batteries and rifle pits, and into the town a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the Government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of Acting Master FRANCIS JOSSELYN, of the *Commodore Hull*, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting Master G. W. BARRETT, of the *Whitehead*, whom I sent on board of the *Commodore Hull* to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the *Commodore Hull* was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. ALFRED EVERETT.

We captured 37 prisoners, 22 cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, the exact amount I am unable to give at present, nearly 200 stand of arms, (more are being picked up all the time,) the ram *Albemarle*, (sunk at the wharf,) with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad. For the part which each vessel took in the fight, I must refer you to the reports of each of the commanding officers, which I will forward as they are received. As commanding officer of the *Shamrock*, it becomes my duty to testify to the gallant behavior of the officers, crew and marines of this vessel.

The Engineer Department, under Second Assistant Engineer W. H. HARRISON, was very efficient. The different divisions were worked remarkably well, and in the most spirited and effective manner, for which I am in a great measure indebted to Lieutenant DUER, executive officer, and the officers of the different divisions. Acting Assistant Paymaster LOUIS SANDS and H. A. MACOMB, Captain's clerk, were with me on the hurricane deck during the engagement, and rendered good service as aids, the latter acting as signal officer. I am much indebted to Colonel D. W. WARDROP, commanding sub-division of Albemarle, who, anticipating our requirements, arrived here with one hundred and sixty men from Roanoke Island, to assist in garrisoning the works which we had captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. MACOMB, Commander,
Commanding District of the Sounds, N. A. B. S.
To Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding N. A. S.

THE ALBEMARLE.

THE ENGINEERS' REPORT TO COMMANDER MACOMB.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WYALUSING,
OFF PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of this date, we have examined the late rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, and respectfully submit the following report:

She is sunken at the wharf and heading down stream, keeling off shore at an angle of about ten degrees; the flat part of the casemate on the port side is twenty-two inches out of water.

We find the entire top of the casemate is blown off. The angles marked a, b, c and d in the drawing, are completely disconnected—the angle marked d quite ten inches.

As it was reported that she was again blown up after she was sunk by Lieut. CUSHING, it is impossible to say how much of the damage was done by him. Her armament consists of two eight-inch rifle guns, worked on pivots, so as to fire either from the side or ahead. One of these guns is partly out of water, the other entirely immersed. Her machinery is entirely submerged, so that it is impossible to examine it. The dimensions of the hull and casemates we inclose with this report. We are, respectfully,

H. H. STEWART, Chief Engineer.
THOS. M. DUKEHART, First Asst. Eng.
W. H. HARRISON, Second Asst. Eng.
Commodore W. H. MACOMB, U. S. N., Commanding District of the Sound, N. C.

REBEL REPORT CAPTURED IN THE POST OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Oct. 28 1864.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR—The night of the 27th inst.,—a dark and rainy night—I had the watch on board doubled, and took extra precaution. At or about three o'clock A. M., on the 28th the officer of the deck discovered a small boat in the river, hailed her, received an unsatisfactory answer, rang the alarm bell, and opened fire on her with the watch. The officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was possible under the circumstances; but the vessel was so close that we could not bring our guns to bear, and the shot fired from the after gun, loaded with grape, failed to take effect. The boat, running obliquely, struck us under the port bow (running over the boom), exploded a torpedo, and smashed a large hole just under the water line. Under a heavy fire of musketry the boat surrendered, and I sent Lieut. ROBERTS to take charge of her, manned the pumps and ordered to fire up to use the donkey pumps. The water gained on us so fast that all our exertions were useless, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, merely leaving her shield and smoke-stack out of water. In justice to myself, I must say that the pickets below gave no notice of her approach, and the artillery, which was stationed by the vessel for protection, gave no assistance, manning only one piece, and that at too late a time to be of any service.

Having condensed this report as much as possible, I respectfully request a court to establish on whose shoulders rest the loss of the *Albemarle*.

N. B.—This report is not signed, but appears to be official; probably the draft of the report of Capt. WARLEY, C. S. N.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception to Gen. Butler at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A committee composed of some of New-York's most distinguished citizens tendered to Gen. and Mrs. BUTLER a public reception at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night. A large number of invitations were given out, and the fortunate holders of tickets crowded the hotel at an early hour. At 8 o'clock the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the distinguished guests made their appearance. Gen. BUTLER, escorted by the Committee; Mrs. BUTLER, leaning on the arm of Gen. WETMORE, and Miss BUTLER, accompanied by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, entered the main parlor of the hotel and took their stand between the windows. The General was followed by Brig.-Gen. Gordon, Col. Sewel, Col. Darling, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Puffer, Capt. Schaeffer, and others of his staff.

The arrangements for the reception being thus perfected, the invited guests were admitted at the southern entrance to the rooms. Announcing their names at the door, they were introduced to General and Mrs. BUTLER, and passed out at the northern entrance. From 8 o'clock until 11 a continuous stream of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen passed through the rooms, and were received by the General in the most cordial manner. After the reception, a supper was served up in the dining-room of the hotel. It would be impossible to give the names of those present, but they included many of the most prominent people in the city. At 10 o'clock, Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue in the neighborhood of the hotel was blocked up with private carriages. Most of the ladies appeared in full dress. The whole affair was excellently managed, and could not have been other than a most gratifying tribute to the General. Previous to the reception the General was waited upon by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, jewelers, of this city, and presented with a pair of silver spurs, manufactured by them for the General, and elaborately ornamented after original and elegant designs.

Shocking Death.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Last Thursday night, a wedding took place at the house of Mr. H. BARMORE, No. 196 West Fourteenth-street, which was attended by numerous guests, and among them Miss FRANCES GARRISON, of Paterson, N. J. Soon after the ceremonies were concluded, this young lady retired to her apartment on the fourth floor. In striking a match, a portion of the phosphorus fell upon her light gauze dress, setting it on fire. In great excitement she ran down four flights of stairs, and before assistance could reach her, she was enveloped in flames. She was burned so badly that she died from the effects of her injuries on the following afternoon. An inquest was held by Coroner RANNEY on the same day, but no report was made by him at the Coroner's office until yesterday (Monday) afternoon. No report of the case had been made by the police up to yesterday noon. Deceased was a very estimable young lady, beloved by all who knew her. She was 18 years of age, and a native of New Jersey, and was the niece and an adopted daughter of Mrs. ABRAM VAN BLARCOM, of Paterson, N. J.

Meeting of the Veteran Union Club.

A meeting of the Veteran Union Club was held last evening at Headquarters, No. 243 Eighth-avenue, to celebrate the recent Union victories throughout the country. The hall at an early hour was filled by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, who manifested great enthusiasm during the entire proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. HUGH GARDENER, who introduced as the first speaker, THEODORE TILTON. Mr. TILTON delivered a very able address, in which he referred to the arrival of Gen. BUTLER in this city, and said that those who had predicted war and bloodshed had been sadly disappointed. No country in Europe was as safe in a time of peace as ours during a time of war. He believed that all should now clasp their hands together, and resolve to save our country. Some faces were shadowed while contemplating our taxes. It should be remembered that the people were taxing themselves. The Government must be supported, and although our debt was large one, cotton crop of the South would pay it. We should laugh at debt when the Lord has given us a continent. If JEFF. DAVIS is able to hold the reluctant State of Georgia in subjection, why should we not be able to hold every rebellious State in the Union. The speaker argued at some length the policy of abolishing the Electoral College with a view to a more direct representation of the will of the people. He referred to GARIBALDI as a patriot who did not at first believe the North to be in favor of the abolition of slavery. We should give such noble men to understand that we are determined to put down slavery. The above is but a brief outline of Mr. TILTON'S remarks, which were frequently interrupted by applause. After a song by Mr. MATHEW, Mr. MCDOUGALL, CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq. and Ex-Gov. NOBLE followed in short but eloquent addresses, when the meeting adjourned.

Sale for Assessment Arrears.

Mr. AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department, yesterday began a sale at the City Hall of city property in arrears for assessments for various city improvements. The arrears are for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855. The catalogue of property for sale has been much reduced—probably quite one half—since it was first advertised a few weeks ago, by the delinquent owners paying up the claims of the city. Each piece of property is sold for the least term of years for which the bidders will take it and pay the city's claims against it. The list to be sold originally comprised 1,118 lots, mostly improved property, of which 101 were disposed of yesterday, at terms of from 30 to 900 years. The sale will be continued from day to-day till the 25th inst. The sums of the claims of the city, including interest, run from $15 to $1,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE FERRY ACCOMMODATIONS.—The Jersey City Ferry Company will place the new and beautiful ferry-boat *Newark* on the route some day this week. She is not quite as large as the *New-York* and other boats; but she will be fast and very commodious. She is 176 feet in length. Her hull was built under the superintendence of Capt. C. A. WOOLSEY, Superintendent of the company. The engines are by ZENO SECOR, superintended by GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr. She has one forty-inch cylinder, and eleven feet stroke of piston. The internal fittings are neat and plain. She is strong, and well adapted for the service intended.

SHOT IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Late on Sunday night, a man named CHAS. CONNELLS, but familiarly as "Larry" CONNELLS, became involved in a quarrel with HERMAN BELL, in a disreputable house in Greene-street, during which blows were exchanged. As CONNELLS was leaving the premises he drew a revolver and fired. The ball took effect in BELL'S back, inflicting a dangerous wound. CONNELLS is at large.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.—A meeting of delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Jersey, will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Union, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. See advertisement.

OUR SOLDIERS AND THANKSGIVING.—The Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) announce, by an advertisement in another column, that they have made arrangements for receiving contributions of poultry, dried meats, &c., to enable our soldiers to keep Thanksgiving.

APPOINTED ON GEN. BUTLER'S STAFF.—Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has appointed Col. CHAS. W. DARLING Colonel and additional volunteer Aid-de-Camp on his Staff, and assigned him to duty at his headquarters in New-York City.

NATIONAL SALUTE.—A National salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Tompkins Square, in honor of our Union victory in this State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1945, 2667, 225, 2737, 397, 303, 304, 1557, 2095, 945, 1845, 1853, 1863, 1883, 2397, 1151, 1953, 2447, 2045, 963. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 2412, 998, 2284, 268, 1994, 2006, 2012, 2014, 2030, 2016, 2048, 2052, 2084, 1470, 1494, 1126, 1552, 1560, 988.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 171, 4085, 3395, 4605½, 3465, 3464, 3809, 3660½, 3043, 3619, 980½, 4411, 4611, 4615. *Part II.*—Nos. 2372, 3776, 4408, 4410, 4426, 4432, 4434, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444, 4452, 4454, 4456.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 341, 340, 630, 753, 754, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799. *Part III.*—Nos. 140, 490, 647, 774, 778, 381, 688, 115, 628, 556, 636, 613, 445, 631.

Col. A. J. Butler's Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of Col. A. J. Butler, brother of Maj.-Gen. Ben. F. Butler, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estimated value of the property bequeathed is $200,000. Gen. Butler appeared, accompanied by his counsel, and upon giving bonds in the sum of $400,000, letters testamentary were granted to the General.

The testator gives to Gen. BUTLER one-half of all his property east of the Rocky Mountains; to his son he bequeaths one-fourth of his entire estate, but leaves it in trust in the hands of the General until his son shall have attained the age of thirty years. All the remainder of his estate is left to his wife, Joanna Butler.

The Sheriff attempted to attach the General's share of the estate at the suit of Smith against Butler, but the Surrogate declined to admit service of or receive the order on the ground that he was a judicial officer.

The Property of Gen. Butler Attached by Alleged New-Orleans Creditors.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Samuel Smith and Andrew W. Smith vs. Benjamin F. Butler.—The plaintiffs in this action allege that they were, in the year 1862, bankers doing business in the City of New-Orleans; that on the 10th of May in that year, Major-Gen. Butler, then commanding the United States forces in New-Orleans, forcibly entered their place of business, at No. 27 Camp-street in that city, and removed all the property of the plaintiffs, including $60,000 in gold. Subsequently it was all returned to them with the exception of the gold, which, plaintiffs allege, defendant converted to his own use. They claim damages in the sum of $150,000. Yesterday the plaintiffs applied to Judge CARDOZO for an attachment against the General, on the ground that he was a non-resident debtor. His Honor granted the order, and, being placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the General's private bank account was attached, the balance of his salary due from the Government, and an attempt was made to attach the share of Col. Butler's property given to the General by his brother's will, yesterday admitted to probate.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	245	300	Cum. Coal Co....	85
15,000	do....	244¾	400	Fort Wayne....	108¾
600	Erie Railway....	102¾	500	do....s3	108¾
100	do....b3	102¾	100	do....b3	108¾
100	do....	102¼	5,000	O. & Miss. C.	41
400	M. S. & N. I....	74¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.s30	86½
100	do....	74¾	400	Mariposa Min....	38¾
100	do....	75	200	do....	38½
200	do....	75¼	300	do....s3	38½
200	Pitts. Railroad....	106¾	600	do....	38
700	Rock Island....	108¾	100	do....b3	38½
100	do....b3	108¾	100	do....b3	38
100	do....b3	108¾	300	do....	38
100	N. W. Railroad....	84½	100	do....s10	37¾

After call Stocks were steady. Gold stood at close of Report at 244½.

[Advertisement.]

THE GEM OF THE TOILET,

the world says, is SOZODONT. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. SOZODONT is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies can safely apply the polish to their Balmorals; it gives them an unequaled lustre. It is also the best polish in existence for gentlemen's boots. Ask your shoe dealer for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Prof. E. A. Scott, H. E. Hall, T. B. Shannon, Dr. John Vansant, Col. C. C. Sibley, U. S. A.; Col. G. M. Totten, S. B. Boswell, J. D. W. Cutting, T. T. G. Crowell, Mrs. Margaret Bradshear, C. L. Pond, H. L. Lovell, wife and child, Miss Ellen Lamasley, W. L. Taylor, J. V. Curry, W. J. Brown, Paul Hesse, Mrs. H. M. Campbell and children, Dr. J. A. Bradshaw, Rev. Wm. Wilmott, Jas. Hart, Wm. Bellamy, D. W. Clark, M. Albert, Mrs. N. Holland and child, F. W. Tryor, B. Reed, Capt. S. C. Selfidge, wife and daughter, Mrs. H. Bragg, Mrs. P. A. Wood and child, Miss Annie Good, George Barstow, C. Chandler, Mrs. Thomas Gilmore, S. B. Hinkley, S. Skorns, Miss Ada Wildman, W. W. Hopkins, wife and infant, S. C. Hastings, family and servant, J. W. White, Miss J. E. Theall, Mrs. E. Hardmann, David Blennis, W. J. Pettis, M. Z. Douglass, C. H. Simpkins, Albert Miller, and a full complement in the steerage.

Nov. 14—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Capt. Trundy and wife, Miss Willcox, Alex. Riddell and wife, Mr. Fairbanks and wife, Mr. Bontemp, Mr. Wysham, wife and daughter, Mrs. Whittaker and 2 children, Hy. Robson and wife, Mrs. Burrows, Mr. Bibalets, wife and 3 children, Mr. Cookson and son, Miss Lloyd, Miss Harrison, Miss Nicholson, Miss Redmond and servant, Miss Edwards, Miss Churchill, Mrs. B. Greening, Mrs. McCombe, Mrs. Green, Mrs. H. Evans, Miss Ann Howell, Mrs. Hanerman and 2 sons, Isaac Wienheimer and wife, S. McCullogh, W. W. Whelpley, Mr. Goldsmid, M. E. Stokes, E. Hardie, J. A. Fox, Mr. Sharpley, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Seymour, E. Piper, J. A. Robertson, E. Howell, J. Moore, Rev. M. McRend, Mr. Gamble, J. Sheehan, J. F. Hind, M. Tuomey, Mr. De Latour, A. Rolker, H. McDonald, Mr. Debecke, M. Labatut, F. De Bohn, L. Zoubal, Mr. Teft, J. Wilson, J. W. King, J. P. Beck.

In steamship Gen. Sherman, from New-Orleans—Wm. Hopkins, U. S. N.; H. B. Conklin, Jos. B. Solomon, Assistant Postmaster at Key West.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.. 6 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 35 | Gov. Island.. 9 24 | Hell Gate..10 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Kirkpatrick & Co.; Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Bremen, (Brem.,) Dunneman, Angier, for orders, H. Koop; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Grant, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Barber, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Isabel, (Br.,) Allen, Bremen, Starbuck & Co.

Bark Elise & Mathilda, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Unkert & Co.

Brigs Kate, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Holmes, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Blonde, (Br.,) Burbuck, Demerara, J. F. Whitney; Beaver, (Br.,) Warner, Port-au-Prince, Henry de Cordova & Co; J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Aux Cayes, A. Smithers & Co.; Stranger, (Br.,) Cann, Melbourne, Miller, Lord & Quereau.

Schooners A. F. Howe, Ellis, Newburyport; Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Richard Hill, Chase, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Gov. Arnold, Perry, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool 2d, and Queenstown 3d inst., with mdse. and 485 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 2, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound in. 4th, lat. 51 10, lon. 16 55, a Cunard steamer, bound E. 12th, lat. 40 48, lon. 63 26, ship American Eagle, bound E. 13th, lat. 46 25, lon. 69 47, steamship City of Manchester, bound E.

Steamship Gen. Sherman, Miller, New-Orleans Nov. 2, via Key West 7th inst., in ballast to Arthur Leary. Nov. 11, off Hatteras, saw brig Wm. Crosby, bound S. Left at Key West, ship Clara Ann, of Bath, just arr.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed to this port by the U. S. steamer Grand Gulf.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse, and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willets, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Bunnell, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Helene, Errickson, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwait, Wilbur, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Lippincott, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Albany, for Washington.

Schr. Sarah Lavinia, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. President, Hall, Port Ewen, for Westerly.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. R. H. Hubbard, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, New-Haven.
Schr. Rollins, Marston, Rondout, for Plymouth.
Schr. A. F. Howe, Bayles, Rondout, for Newburyport.
Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Davis, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. Chingarora, Maddock, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. S. R. Ivans, French, Little Egg Harbor.
Schr. Henry Brown, Thatcher, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. R. M. Brawning, Stevens, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Fountain, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. S. Van Sant, Taylor, Little Egg Harbor, wood.
Schr. Acklam, ——, Bridgeport, for Washington.
Schr. Caroline Grant, Pressy, New-Haven.
BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Nov. 13—Steamships Santa Martha, Merrimac, Louisa, Arache, Diamond, Columbia.

Ships Magdalene, G. S. Ericson.

Bark Rainbow.

Brig Alpha.

Schooners S. C. Evans, Caroline R. Hicks, H. B. Gibson, R. T. Rowland, Napoleon, Homer, L. A. Johnson, R. R. King, George Hoyt, Oliver, Alice A. Ward, M. Collins, Young America, J. B. Myers, Chloe, Josephine, H. W. Johnson.

14th—Steamship Costa Rica, for Aspinwall, and U. S. steamer Rhode Island.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Arr. ship Ceylon, Padang; barks Blanche Marie, Gottenburg; Thomas Whitney, London; Alice Tarlton, Surinam; Howland, do.; Almina Coombs, Havana; R. A. Allen, do.; Hadley, Baltimore; brigs Iris, Jeremie; Selma, Cardenas; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; Charlena, Matanzas; H. B. Emery, Newburgh; Poinsett, Port Ewen; schrs. Witch Queen, Jeremie; Harriet, Miragoane; Janet, Turks Island; George W. Grover, New-York.

14th—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia. Below, bark C. B. Hamilton, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 29, barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 30th, American Eagle, Harford, do.; Nov. 3, brig E. Drummond, Conway, do.; bark Xantho, Chapman, do.

Cld. Oct. 31, bark Elba, Drisko, New-York; Nov. 5, steamer Ocean Queen, Seabury, do.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Oct. 3, Am. bark St. James, Boston. Sld. Oct. 8, Fr. bark Tampico, California. In port, Am. ship John Cottle.

CALLAO—Arr. Oct. 14, Am. ship Star of the Union, Chinchas; 15th, Sunrise, San Francisco; Winona, Bahia; 18th, Adelaide Morris, San Francisco; 19th, Picayune, Chinchas; 20th, Glover, San Francisco; 23d, W. Nelson, Chinchas; John Tucker, do.; 27th, Topgallant, Chinchas.

Sld. Oct. 14, Am. ships Success, for England; S. Curling, do.; 15th, Swallow, do.; 16th, Persia, do.; 17th, Edward Hilman, Chinchas; 20th, Portsmouth, England; Star of the Union, do.; Winona, Chinchas; Sunsine, do.; Richard S. Cly, do.; 22d, Picayune, Genoa; B. S. Kimball, Germany; 24th, Adelaide Morris, Chinchas.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE BOUVIER.
No. 194 Broadway New-York.

DR R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH
REMEDY

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION!
It cures catarrh in all its types and stages!

No form of catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction. It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

Price $1 per bottle. Send a stamp for Dr. GOODALE'S new pamphlet on Catarrh, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. Information of priceless value. Send or call at once. NORTON & CO. Sole Agents,
No. 15 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN
For the
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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CHEROKEE CURE!
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.
This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

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CHEROKEE PILLS.
FEMALE REGULATOR.
Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.
By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

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PRICES OF THE
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
Cherokee Remedy.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Injection.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Cure.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Dr. Wright's Elixir.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Pills, for Females,
$1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

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Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.
Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

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All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention
Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.
Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.
By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.
To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

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☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

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We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilised world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

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We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

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If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.
For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

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READ THE CERTIFICATES,
AND THEN TRY IT.
WE GUARANTEE
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
TO CURE THE WORST
CASE OF DYSPEPSIA
IN EXISTENCE,
AND WILL PAY
$1,000 REWARD
for any certificate published which does not prove, on investigation, to be genuine. C. G. CLARK & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE AND HEARTBURN.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Cures like magic all Diseases that originate in a
DISORDERED STOMACH OR BOWELS.

The following is from the Rev. William Stevens:
Messrs. Editors of the Journal and Courier:
Having been cured of dyspepsia through the generosity of Mr. Coe, and as this, my grateful acknowledgment, is the only remuneration he appeared willing to receive (in view of his promise,) please allow my statement a place in your columns.
For the last ten years, I have been afflicted with dyspepsia—at times so bad, that what I ate at night would distress me the next morning, and in the same way from morning until night, and I have often gone without my meals, through fear. It was while suffering in this manner that I took the first dose of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It stopped my pain in one minute. So great was my confidence in it, and so strong my appetite, that I went home and ate a full meal of ham and eggs, and took a few drops of the cure, and enjoyed it better than any meal I have eaten in ten years. I have taken only one bottle, and can now eat anything I please without pain. It is something I cannot explain, but I am as confident that I am cured, as was he who said, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."
WILLIAM STEVENS.

From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Conn.
I have used COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.
HENRY GIDMAN.
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

I have found COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE to possess the virtues attributed to it by the proprietors.
NEW-HAVEN, July 27, 1864. P. B. TUTTLE.

CHOLERA MORBUS.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:
You may recommend COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE for Cholera Morbus as high as you please over my name.
WM. A. DICKERMAN.
NEW-HAVEN, July, 1864.

From the benefit derived from the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.
PHILANDER LEWIS.
MADISON, June 30, 1864.

Messrs. C. E. Clark & Co.:
I have recommended the COE DYSPEPSIA CURE and persons using it pronounce it the best they have tried. Signed, WM. DUPONT, Druggist.
DETROIT, Oct. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Demas Barnes & Co., New-York:
Please send me by express one bottle COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. Why is it that such invaluable medicine is not on sale in this city?
Signed, JOHN F. McJILTON.
CUSTOM-HOUSE; SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Md.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES COLDS AND COUGHS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES CROUP AND HOARSENESS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES SORE THROAT and all LUNG and THROAT COMPLAINTS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.
The largest bottle for the least money—the best remedy for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS in existence.

From the Pastor of George-street M. E. Church, New-Haven:
I have used "Coe's Cough Balsam" in my family during the Winter, and I find it an invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Every family should be supplied with it.
J. SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.
W. H. Coe, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.:
DEAR SIR: The lady to whom you sent a bottle of Coe's Cough Balsam, has used the same, and is much pleased with its effects. Please send us six bottles more by express. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE B SHERMAN,
No 34 5th-st, New-York City.

DETROIT, June 22, 1864.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:
GENTS.: We have been selling Coe's Cough Balsam for about one year. Its popularity is indicated by the fact that it sells more bottles than any cough preparation in the market, for the time that it has been known. We and our customers, can speak in the highest terms of its merits. Respectfully yours,
FARRAND, SHEELEY & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
is the cheapest and best medicine in the world. It costs but 40 cents. The bottles contain twice as much as any other at the same price.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY!
Cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
AND CANNOT DO HARM
AND CANNOT DO HARM
to the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!
Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES
They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.
If you wish relief take no other.
Sent by mail or express to any part of the world. The Trade are now generally selling them at $1 25 per bottle; but if sent by mail it requires 25 cents additional to prepay postage with.
JOHN L. LYON, M. D., Practicing Physician, No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by letter concerning diseases and female weaknesses.
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General Agents for the United States.
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And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.